THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED DAILY BY
THE PITTSBURGH NEWSPAPER AND PRINTING COMPANY,
Office, 76 Fifth Street,
(OPPOSITE THE POSTOFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM.....EDITOR,
R. D. THOMPSON.....BUSINESS MANAGER
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy.....5 Cents,
Delivered by Carrier, (per week,).....25 Cents,
Mail Subscribers, (per year,).....$10 00,
Address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

CITY ITEMS.

Elegant Styles,
And lowest prices at Opera House Shoe Store, ladies', misses', for superior to any in price and quality.

To Get
A good article of pure white lead, oils, varnishes, and turpentine, at the lowest rates, go to Fleming's drug store, No. 84 Market street.

Dr. S. D. Hardman.
The successful Lung, Throat and Heart Physician, may be consulted at Westmoreland House, Greensburg, to-day. Latrobe Saturday and Sunday. 9th and 10th; Indiana, June 11th and 12th; Johnstown, June 13th, 14th and 15th.

Country Boarding.
Having enlarged and refitted my residence, I am now prepared to offer spacious accommodations for a number of respectable boarders, during the summer months. Terms moderate. D. Reel, City Boarding House, Perryaville, Allegheny county, Pa.

London Ale,
Porter and Brown Stout, of the choicest brands, at the lowest rates, at Fleming's drug store, No. 84 Market street.

Smolander's Extract of Buchu.
This article two months ago was unknown here, but its wond r ul medical properties, as displayed in effectually curing several bad cases of disease of the kidneys, has given it a reputation seldom obtained by a medicine after years of advertising. Try it, it is a great medicine. Sold only by McClarran & McKennan, druggists, No 85 Market street, corner of Diamond, near Fifth street.

Good Business Stand to Rent,
In good location, with five years lease, low rent, on St. Clair street, near Penn. Apply immediately at No. 25 St. Clair street.

A First Class Hat House.
The finest assortment of fashionable hats and caps in the city is to be found at Wm. Fleming's, No. 139 Wood street. Gents fine silk and cassimere hats; gents fine Fe r h felt hats; men's and boy's wool hats; men's, boys' and children's straw goods; ladies' and misses' hats, trimm d and untrimmed. Bear in mind the important fact—that all kinds of hats and caps are sold at less prices at this establishment than at any other house in the city.

South & Ross, 65 Market Street.
This well known firm have on hand, and are constantly in receipt of all the latest style of Boots, Shoes, Balmorals, Slippers, Oxfords and Congress Gaiters, which they are selling at the most moderate prices. Persons desiring anything in this class of goods, are invited to call and examine stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

Dutcher's Dead Shot for Bedbugs,
Dutcher's Dead Shot for Bedbugs. Dutcher's Dead Shot for Bedbugs. Dutcher's Dead Shot for Bedbugs kills upon touch, coats them up as fire does a loaf, and remains of permanent effect. Try it, and sleep in peace. Sold by all live druggists.

"Try" Craig's Soda Water.

The Daily Commercial

VOL. III. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 8, 1866 NO. 232.

Twenty-first District.

The counties composing this Congressional District are Indiana, Westmoreland and Fayette. The Union voters of Indiana county declared their choice to be Hon. A. W. Taylor. The Union voters of Fayette county have declared their preference for Dr. Smith Fuller, who is now contesting, with fair prospects of success, the seat occupied by Hon. John L. Dawson. How Westmoreland may go is not positively known, but the chances seem to favor the re-nomination of Dr. Fuller.

POLITICAL.

The Union Primary elections in Indiana county, held Saturday last, resulted in the choice of the following ticket: President Judge, Hon Joseph Buffington, subject to the decision of the Judicial Conference; Congress, Hon J. Allen Taylor subject to the decision of the Congressional Conference; Assembly, A W Kimmel and William Taylor; Associate Judges, Joe Campbell and Thomas B Allison; Sheriff, Jacob Crep; Prothonotary, John Lowry; Commissioner, George Sutton; Treasurer, Samuel M Dripps. The Congressional Conference was Wm M Stewart, Esq, Indiana, Hon John K Thompson, East Mahoning, and Jonathan Leasure, of Blacklick. The Legislative Conferees to meet similar Conferees from Westmoreland county are Col Jas B Perter, of Saltsburg, Dr. George R Lewis, of Indiana, and Capt William Kimple, of Rayne township.

The Union Republican Convention of Fayette county was held on Tuesday, when the following ticket was placed in nomination: Congress, Smith Fuller, Uniontown; General State Senate, Gen S D Oliphant, North Union township; Assembly, David Barnes, Connellsville; Associate Judges, Major John A Hea, Connellsville township; Henry Overholt, Connellsville; Prothonotary, Captain John Beard; Register and Recorder, Lieut Oliver Sproul, Stewart township; Commissioner, Benj Harris, Perry township; Auditor, John A Washington township; Poor House Director, Geo D Moore, Georges township. Major Chas Cassidy, Hon W. K. Minor, and J. N. Stephens were appointed a committee of conference to confer with committees from the three other districts of the District in reference to the nomination for Congress. Senatorial Conference—Major Cassidy, Jacob Longenecker, and James G. Johnston. Among the resolutions adopted by the Convention were the following:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Convention, the present status of the States attempted to be admitted into Congress, as soon as Congress shall deem it safe and advisable, is practically that of rebellious and odious and that traitors should suffer the punishment which the law fixes for their crimes, and be held as the proper subjects for legislation affecting the States in proportion to their action in rebellious legislation.

Resolved, That the thanks of this community are due to General Garfield, of Ohio, through whose instrumentality mainly, the bill authorizing the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad to be finished to Connellsville, was received from the National House of Representatives. And we earnestly hope that this bill may soon receive the signature of the President, at one of the Pittsburgh Central Railroad Companies, a great work, a great public enterprise, a great corporation, which has been carrying on the legislation, during the present session of Congress, and by tyranny and usurpation over the public interests of this community, and of the whole people of Pennsylvania for the last twenty years.

Resolved, That we believe this good work can be fully consummated only by our Legislature passing a General Railroad law, and that we will not sustain any man for State Senator or Assemblyman who will not pledge himself to vote and labor for the passage of such a bill forthwith.

Resolved, That John W Geary by his long and glorious public services, both in the camp and cabinet, and also by his talents and integrity merits the warm support of every citizen and soldier of this Commonwealth. While Democracy cower by its long career of continued and persistent treason, from the rebellion to the late war for the Union, to the rights and liberties of soldiers and by the total absence of every thing like social service from its whole record, deserves only their contempt. In these times, useful services, talents and experience should be the only title to distinction.

Resolved, That Hon. Smith Fuller by his vigorous and tenacious perseverance in contesting the right of Hon. J. Dawson to his seat in Congress, and in exposing the fraud and corruption practiced by the corrupt Democratic party during the late election in this district e is title him to the confidence and support of the entire Union party in this district.

Resolved, That we hail with pleasure the prospect of a early deliverance of our sister Republic, Mexico, from the exactions of an European power, with the odious law, lust, or liberty, good government and good order in its stead, to be established only on essential, plunder and subjugation. And we hope that in the future our Government will enforce the Monroe Doctrine against all such foreign hellhounds. If need be, as the cannon's mouth, and we refrain from expressing our admiration of the cool and masterly statesman ship with which the Administration, without any excitation of bad passions, or any expenditure of blood and treasure, is slowly but surely bringing to pass this happy result.

THE "BOYS IN BLUE."

he Soldiers' Meetings Throughout the State—They Vote as they Shoot.

The soldiers of Armstrong county, met in muntly meeting on Tuesday last, and organized r calling Col. William Sirwell to the chair, nd appointed J. C. Golden, Esq., Secretary. he proceedings of a former meeting were discussed and ratified. A resolution was unanimously adopted, expressing the Hon. Daniel Ilfington for his tender of the use of the ourt House to the Convention, also compli ntary resolutions to Col. Sirwell. After a w remarks from J. C. Golden, Esq., and Col. Jas. Finley, the meeting adjourned to meet monthly at Cadogan, in the event of the selection of Col. Sirwell on that occasion, Col. Jas G. Fairy will preside.

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he soldiers of Washington county met in shington on Saturday last, and organized by ng Peter Kennedy to the chair. John pleton and R. W. Brownlee, Vice Presidents, Henry M. Hoge and John L. Gow, Jr., taries, a committee, consisting of Samuel enfith, J. McC. Oliver, H. M. Dougan, Wm. ock and A. S. Ferguson, was selected to draft resolutions for the consideration of the ting. The committee reported a series of ations heartily endorsing the Administration eneral Geo y for Governor; regretting the s of Lieutenant General Winfield Scott; Congress should have required the pensions of sted men; that the bill recently passed in gress in regard to colored troops was a manifest injustice to the veteran soldiers; and resolved lately in rebellion should be admitted to Congress, or to the privileges upon the Union Republican party to fulfill ange to come up to the rescue of soldiers in favor within its power; and calling upon people of Washington county to contribute ally to a soldiers' fund.

e soldiers of Cambria county met on Friday at Johnstown, Lieut. Col. R. Ryckman, ent; Capt. S. W. Davis, and private S. ge, Vice Presidents, and Lieut. W. B. Lowman, Capt. Wm. R. Jones, David Hamilton, H. C. Degner, S. W. Davis, and private Price, being appointed a committee on resolutions, reported a series setting forth that e should be punished, that bearing no ard against the Confederate soldiers, but ially opposed to southern politicians their hostility to the National Union party by the attempted disfranchisement that they took ing of independence in Heister Clymer's they have ever since been untiring in their ght for the liberties of Jeff. Davis; that they ly for the benefit of Jeff. Davis; that they ize in General Geary an able commander, ine, true comrade and a patriotic citizen, ld will follow him once more to battle ld will conduct him victory; and that we ognize a true patriot and our ognize a true patriot and our ardent desire, and as an indication of our gratitude, and as an indication of our gratitude, we respectfully urge the Senator from this district to present his name as a candidate for State Senator, and use all honorable s for his election.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

The Reconstruction Debate.

A VOTE TO BE DEMANDED TO-DAY.

LEAGUE ISLAND SELECTED BY HOUSE FOR A NAVY YARD.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN TAX BILL

Gas Companies to place Tax on Consumer.

Protest Against the Tax on Cotton.

Protests against Tax on Cotton.

QUESTION OF JEFF. DAVIS' PAROLE

THE VEXED MEXICAN QUESTION.

The Final Adjournment of Congress.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, June 7, 1866.

Reconstruction.

The Senate to-day resumed the consideration of the reconstruction report. Garrett Davis took the floor and spoke four hours in opposition thereto. Most of the time there were but four Senators on the floor and twenty spectators in the gallery. In the course of the debate, Senator Henderson, of Missouri, took occasion to say that he could not go before his people on the second section of the pending amendment, which relates to representation, inasmuch as it deprives his State of the greater portion of their present representation in Congress. Senator Howard has given notice that he will demand a vote on the entire proposition to-morrow.

New Navy Yard.

The House spent the entire day again on the new Navy Yard question, and finally, by ten majority, decided in favor of League Island, in the Delaware, three miles below Philadelphia.

The Public Lands.

Mr. Windom introduced a bill in the House to-day granting alternate sections of public lands along the line of the railroad which the bill proposes to construct from St. Louis to Cedar Lake, Iowa. It was referred.

The Senate passed a bill to-day authorizing the Land Office to transmit documentary evidence of certain land titles in the City of St. Louis.

The Tax Bill.

The Senate Finance Committee went to work to-day in good earnest on the tax bill, and made two important amendments. The first reversed the action of the House on the gas tax, and thereby changed it back to the old law, which permits the gas companies to charge the Government tax on the consumers. The committee, after hearing the railroad lawyers, decided, mostly from horse railways, also amended the bill so as to permit the railroad companies to place the tax on the passengers. The committee find themselves literally overwhelmed with protests against the tax of five cents per pound on cotton. The committee propose to discuss the matter fully before voting on it. Thirty ex-army officers, who are cultivating cotton, declare in a memorial that if a tax of over two cents is imposed it will ruin all of the small planters.

Jeff. Davis' Parole.

The Attorney General gave Jeff. Davis' counsel another hearing to-day on the question of paroling Davis. They are very hopeful that a parole will be granted, and were again promised an early decision in the matter.

European Affairs.

Letters from London and Paris to the Department are more hopeful of peace in Europe than any published Intelligence. These letters declare that Napoleon is averse to a war.

Emigration Bureau.

The House, a short time since, passed a very stringent emigration law, which the Senate Committee on Commerce have decided to reject on the ground that it placed too much discretionary power in the hands of the new Bureau. The committee favor the repeal of the present Emigration Bureau, attached to the State Department.

The Mexican Question.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs had up again to-day the vexed Mexican question, but came to no conclusion beyond deciding to report a series of generalities re-affirming the Monroe Doctrine. Nothing was done with the proposed loan.

The Adjournment of Congress.

It has been informally agreed among Senators to adjourn finally on the 28th of June, however, to-day named the 28th of June, but will doubtless reconsider that date. The middle of July seems to be the time fully determined on.

Clerks to be Discharged.

Additional clerks are to be discharged from various bureaus of the War Depart during the present month. The cause is no work.

Restored to his Functions.

The Mayor of Portsmouth, who was suspended from his office a week ago, because he was not pardoned, was to-day restored to his full political and civil rights by being pardoned by the President. The Mayor was a rebel officer captured at Fort Fisher.

The Niagara Ship Canal.

The merchants of Chicago, fearing that the New York interest in the Senate may defeat the House Niagara ship canal bill, proposed to-day by telegraph to send on a delegation here to urge the matter, but the Illinois deegation do not deem it necessary, and feel the him st confidence that the bill will pass just as it came from the House.

Brevet Appointments.

The President sent to the Senate to-day for confirmation a list of brevet army appointments. No changes of civil officers have been made within a few days.

Fenians Disheartened.

The Fenians here feel very disheartened over the President's proclamation. Head Centre Stephens, however, avows his determination to go on in his course. He will address a mass meeting to-morrow, over which the Mayor of the city will preside.

Naval Pay.

The Second Comptroller decides that naval officers on duty there as heads of bureaus are not entitled to the extra pay lately provided for officers of the Navy.

Banking Law.

The House committee on banks and currency are laboriously engaged in perfecting the new banking law. It will remodel the present national system in almost every feature.

Unconstitutional.

The District Supreme Court decided to-day, that the act of Congress retroceding Alexandria county to Virginia, from the District, was unconstitutional.

Illness of Thaddeus Stevens.

Thaddeus Stevens continues seriously ill of dropsy on the chest. Mr. Raymond has temporarily taken his place as Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations.

The Pathfinder.

General John C. Fremont is here.

WASHINGTON, June 7.

THE INCOME TAX.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that gains and losses incurred in the purchase and sale of stocks are regarded as gains and losses in business without reference to the length of time they were held as an investment, and dividends derived from these stocks are regarded as income derived from fixed investments without reference to the time during which such stocks are held; but when gains and losses derived from the sales of stocks involve interest received or accrued, such gains may be regarded as derived from investments alone. Salaries, except where provided for by the statutes, are regarded as income from business. The value of property used in business, when sold in the ordinary course of business, may be deducted when lost, from gains and profits of business. The fact that a person returns gain or claims loss upon the purchase and sale of stock, does not necessarily imply that he does business which requires or requires evasion the license of broker. The liability to be taxed for such license should be determined upon its own merits, and is an independent question.

E. D. ROLLINS, Com'r.

PENSIONERS.

The President has approved the bill supplementary to several acts relating to pensioners, which extends pensions to a larger class of persons than heretofore, and in extreme cases has increased them.

General Burnside Accepts.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 7.—General Burnside has accepted the Presidency of the Rhode Island Locomotive Works.

A Warning to Wool Growers.

The Hon. R. P. Spalding, member of Congress from the Cuyahoga District, has addressed to his constituents the following letter:

SIR—As your paper has a large circulation among the farmers of Ohio, I wish, through that medium, to say to the wool-growing portion of the country, a few words in regard to the "wool-clippings" for the current month.

The bill, I will come from the committee next week, and will charge on foreign wool that enters into competition with Ohio wool only one cent per pound, and on woolen goods only three cents per pound. This will be passed into a law without a reasonable doubt. Prices will govern themselves accordingly.

I am, very truly, &c.,
R. P. SPALDING.

THE FENIANS.

ARREST OF THE CHIEFS.

GEN. SWEENEY ARRESTED IN BOSTON.

President Roberts Under Guard at the Astor House, N. Y.

He Refuses to give Bail or be Paroled.

An Advance of the Fenians under Gen. Mahan.

Gen. O'Neill and Staff Released on Bail.

Company of Colored Men Want to Fight for Irish Liberty.

The Advance Army of Fenians at East Franklin, North of St. Albans.

The Northern Campaign Pronounced a Failure.

President Johnson Denounced.

The Irish will not Fight Again Against Rebels.

Ten Thousand Fenians on the Borders—Sweeney Orders an Advance, Under Gen. Mahan.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Specials from Ogdensburg say the movements of the Fenians in that quarter continues brisk. Since Friday at least 1,500 passed through there toward the Canada border, and there is reliable information that nearly 10,000 are concentrated there.

A Kingston, Canada West, dispatch of the 6th says: There are 3,000 troops here—one-half being regulars.

NEW YORK, June 7.—A dispatch from Franklin, Vermont, last night, says: The Fenians, about 6,000 strong, will make a reconnaissance in force in Canada; public opinion is divided on the question, the line of the line, entrench and have the men come up. They are to gather supplies as they advance upon the enemy, after which they will move. An attack will be made about daybreak.

A despatch from St. Albans, says: Generals Gay General Sweeney has ordered an advance. Gen. Mahan commands the movement, and General Spear is bringing up the supplies. The United States Regulars are reported as sympathising strongly with the Fenians. Gen. Sweeney is said to have gone to St. Alexander. The British accounts say there are five thousand Fenians massing at Frelighsburg, Province. The grand movement appears to have commenced. Several large loads of supply wagons were constantly moving yesterday between St. Albans, East Highgate and Franklin.

New Military Districts on the Border.

In consequence of the Fenian demonstration upon Canada, it was found necessary to at once create three new military districts in the Department of the East. The line of the Northern frontier from and including Erie, Pa, and Ogdensburg, N. Y., bounding the District of Ontario, with headquarters at Buffalo, New York, and yet Brigadier General W. F. Barry, Colonel of Second Artillery, has been assigned to this command.

That portion of the northern frontier from and including Oswego, New York, to Rouse's Point, which the northern boundary of the State of New York and the line of 45 degrees of latitude, has been constituted the District of the Champlain, and Brevet Major General Wm. Hoffman, Third Artillery, is assigned to the command.

Col. O'Neill and his Staff Released on Bail.

BUFFALO, June 7.—Six Fenian officers were brought before United States Commissioner Parker this morning. H. Mooney, of Buffalo, was released on bail of $5,000 to appear at this Court on Thursday next. Colonel O'Neill, J. M. Fogarty, William Smallwood and Captain Ryan gave bonds for $6,000 to appear on the 16th at Canandaigua, to answer before Judge Shipman, of the United States District Court. Those men are now around the city giving and receiving congratulations of their friends. Fenians are still arriving here, some sixty coming last night. They are very reticent but repeat the old story of getting to work on railroads. None are armed, but occasionally a man has a sabre.

O'Day, Head Centre of this district, is in New York for political business.

The recent orders from Washington about arresting the leaders, makes considerable talk, but up to noon are not executed, as there is only awaiting orders to attend to business. No bonds for their release can be provided, and they are scattered all over the city awaiting their fresh appointments.

Gen. Sweeney Under Arrest in Boston.

BOSTON, June 7.—A St. Albans dispatch to the *Transcript* says: At 12 o'clock last night General Sweeney was arrested by order of Maj. Gibson, commander of the Regulars here. Gen. Sweeney was arrested at the Fenian Headquarters. There was no resistance. He is now at the officers' headquarters on the common, under guard.

Last night the train from Boston did not go through to Montreal via St. Armand, but via Rouse's point, it being reported to-day that the track would be torn up by the Fenians.

The President's Proclamation Pleases the Canadians—Sweeney to have Fenians Fortified Near Highgate.

TORONTO, C. W., June 7.—All is quiet at the various points on the Western frontier. The action of the United States Government regarding the Fenian movement causes the greatest satisfaction.

Parliament meets to-morrow, when no doubt the Government will be empowered to suspend the *habeas corpus* in order to bring to trial by court martial Sweeney aggressors like the Fenians.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 7.—Great excitement prevailed among the Fenians here to-day. Eight thousand dollars was raised at a meeting here, and a hundred and ten men were sent to the front. Several car loads of Fenians also arrived yesterday, and passed eastward on the 12:10 train last night.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Dispatches from Rutland, Vt., say the United States authorities seized large quantities of arms and ammunition at Essex Junction last night, which arrived from Boston. Sweeney, however, would push forward last night or this morning—Montreal believed to be his main object, though one or two lesser points may first be used as bases.

"The King of France" at Franklin, Pa.

FRANKLIN, Pa., June 7.—Three hundred Fenians marched to the depot this A. M., and then marched back again.

Fenian Movement in McConnellsburg.

MCCONNELLSBURG, Pa., June 6.—Gen Sweeney has just left here for the Canada border. There is no excitement.

Arrest of President Roberts—He Refuses to be Paroled or Give Bail, and is under Guard—5,000 Troops for the Defense of Montreal.

NEW YORK, June 7.—Mr. Roberts, President of the Fenian Brotherhood, has been arrested. A dispatch from Cornwall, Canada West, states that ten thousand men have been concentrated at Montreal for the defense of the city.

It is reported that Colonel Kerrigan was also arrested. The Fenians are very despondent here to-day. The leaders say they can do little more for their army. Sweeney, Gibson and Roberts refused to accept bail or give his parole. He is under guard at the Astor House.

A Company of Colored Men Tender their Services to Fight for Irish Liberty and Independence.

PHILADELPHIA, June 7.—A deputation of colored men waited on the executive committee of the Fenian Brotherhood this morning, and offered the services of a company of able bodied colored men, well drilled soldiers, all of whom served in the late war, to march to the Canada border to fight for Irish liberty and independence.

Escape of General Spear from Arrest—Sweeney Had Time to Get Away—The Fenian Advance at East Franklin.

BOSTON, June 7.—Special dispatches from St. Albans state that orders were received last night to arrest General Spear as well as General Sweeney, but the former suddenly left his quarters on horseback shortly before the officers arrived. The opinion was expressed that federal sweeney was desirous of being taken, as he had plenty of time to get away. A heavy storm prevailed last night and the roads are bad.

Thirty Fenians left St. Albans last night for Boston, refusing to pay their fare, and threatening to burn the town if put off the cars. The advance of the Fenian army was at East Franklin last night, sixteen miles north of St. Albans.

Arrest of Prominent St. Louis Fenians—Hearing of a Test Case—Nothing Criminal Proved, and Defendants Released on Bail.

ST. LOUIS, June 7.—Daniel O'Madigan, Wm. Henry, M. A. Morrill, J. P. Cowan, Frank Murphy, T. J. Daily and M. W. Hogan, prominent Fenians of this city, were arrested to-day by the United States Marshal and brought before the United States District Court, Judge Treat presiding. Dr. Thos. O'Reilly was also arrested, but not belonging to the Fenian Brotherhood, was released. Attorney General Grover called up the case of M. W. Hogan as a test case, which was proceeded with, but nothing of a criminal character elicited. The Court then adjourned till to-morrow. Hogan, Henry, Cowan and Morrill were released on a thousand dollars bail, but O'Madigan and Daily refused to enter into bail, and were taken in charge by the Marshal. The trial will be continued to-morrow.

President Roberts Before Commissioner Betts—His Preliminary Examination—Bail Offered for Him to the Amount of $40,000.

NEW YORK, June 7.—The Fenian President, William R. Roberts, was to-day brought before United States Commissioner Betts under a warrant issued on Wednesday for his arrest, for violation of the neutrality laws. He was arrested at eleven o'clock, at his headquarters, by L. Horton, one of the deputy marshals, and though surrounded by an excited crowd of adherents, came on the simple request of the officer, without opposition. When his presence in the building became known, the most intense excitement was at once manifested among the few who were aware of the fact, and the little room in which Mr. Commissioner Betts ordinarily transacts business was almost crowded to its fullest capacity. The Acting District Attorney stated the contents of the warrant, and that the Government thought it right as Mr. Roberts appeared without counsel and seemed to desire trial, to accept two bonds of $20,000, one ordinary bail and the other to keep the peace. He thought the case was one in which the latter bonds might be fairly asked, as Mr. Roberts's action tended to disturb the peace, at least between nations.

Mr. Betts—I do not see that I have power to ask bail to keep the peace in such cases.

Mr. Roberts—I am anxious for a speedy trial in this matter, but cannot give bonds to keep the peace.

Mr. Betts—In my present view of the law, I do not see that I can ask it.

Mr. Roberts—I should like to know if I give bail for this charge, am I liable to be re-arrested?

Mr. Betts—Certainly you are.

Mr. Roberts—Do I understand that to mean, that to be arrested, I must make war against some other nation than England?

Mr. Betts—No; any act done against England, subsequent to this act; or as this is a continuing offence, any continuance of acts on which complaint was made, would be sufficient foundation for a new warrant.

Mr. Roberts—Then I decline to give bail. It would be giving the Marshal trouble to no purpose. I have bail here, and my reason for declining before was that I understood the rule to be as your honor has laid it down. I certainly would not give bonds to keep the peace, to restrain me from repetition or continuance of an act, which I feel to be my duty as an Irishman. I have persons here who would be my bail.

Mr. Cox, rather excitedly, offered to go bail for Mr. Roberts in forty thousand dollars.

Mr. Allen—I do not understand the court to decide definitely on the question of bonds to keep the peace. I am aware Mr. Roberts has bailed himself, and I suppose that the matter be left open until Monday, in case Mr. Roberts should change his mind. As Mr. Roberts wishes a speedy trial, I ask that you fix Monday next for a preliminary examination.

The Commissioner then remanded Mr. Roberts into the custody of the Marshal, appointing Monday next at eleven A. M. for a preliminary examination. Mr. Roberts then left the Astor House. The warrant alleges in "old form and set forth a case of rebellion, and he provided and is now providing means for a military expedition or enterprise to the territory of, and hostile to the Province of Canada, and other provinces or territories adjoining the dominion of and subject territories are a part of the territory and under the sovereignty and jurisdiction of the kingdom of Great Britain, a foreign state and power with which the United States are now at peace."

Fenians on the March—Abundantly Supplied With Arms, Ammunition and Provisions.

NEW YORK, June 7.—A St. Albans special to the *Herald* reports the Fenians making for St. Albans, Vt. It is said that they have come into possession of a large quantity of arms, ammunition and provisions, provided by agents who have been secretly collecting them from Canadian sympathisers. Rumor has it further that horses have been found in sufficient numbers to mount all the men [illegible] and that sabres were also plenty.

General Spear and staff have clandestinely left town.

There was a heavy seizure of arms by the United States Marshal, between Ogdensburg and Potsdam, last night.

United States Commissioner Foot, of Burlington, has issued warrants for the arrest of which indicates that General Sweeney will have his own headquarters at Canada. It is believed he will be discharged on bail.

Fenian Demonstration in Connecticut Brought to a Sudden Close.

NORWALK, CT., June 6—There has been a great Fenian excitement in this town. Major Bermott, of New York, and Lieutenant Jonathan Roberts raised eighty-three recruits for the Fenians in my here to-day, all of whom are very enthusiastic and ready to go to the front as soon as transportation is furnished them. They paraded the streets with the green and American flags flying, and were escorted to the depot and brought to a close by the Marshal here, who threatened the arrest of the leaders under the President's proclamation.

Fenians En route for the Border Put Off the Cars—The Northern Campaign a Fizzle.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., June 7.—Two car loads of Fenians on their way north were put off the afternoon train at this place by the officer in command at Sackett's Harbor, under orders from General Meade. A party were also put off the morning train at Antwerp. No more will be allowed to go from this place.

It is officially reported from Malone that the Northern campaign is a fizzle. The principal officers have left the frontier, and the men are leaving for their homes.

Indignation Meeting in New York—The President Denounced—The Irish Population will not Support him Hereafter.

NEW YORK, June 7.—The arrest of Sweeney and Roberts caused the wildest excitement among the Fenians here to-day. An informal meeting was held in City Hall Park, and several speeches were made denouncing President Johnson, declaring that the Irish people would not support him hereafter.

Colonel Lee declared that the French Canadians hated the English as much as the Irish, and only waited an opportunity to join the Fenians, and the "square" was distributed. Every man considering that he held six men like Johnson and Seward in his hand at the Astor House. The warrant alleges in "old form and set forth a case of rebellion, and he provided and is now providing means for a military expedition or enterprise to the territory of, and hostile to the Province of Canada, and other provinces or territories adjoining the dominion of and subject territories are a part of the territory and under the sovereignty and jurisdiction of the kingdom of Great Britain, a foreign state and power with which the United States are now at peace."

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Fenians Fortifying Near Highgate—General Spear Present.

NEW YORK, June 7.—A special to the Boston *Herald* states that a large force of Fenians is at Pigeon Hill, near Highgate, fortifying and waiting for subsistence. General Spear was present. It is reported that a fight had a slight skirmish with the Canadian militia this morning.

THE BIDGEWAY BATTLE.

Graphic Description of a Special Correspondent—How the "Queen's Own" Took Possession of Booker Forms a Square to Repel Cavalry.

The special correspondent of the Detroit *Tribune and Advertiser* gives the following description of the first and last battle of the Fenian war:

"After riding about half an hour without me

The Daily Commercial

FRIDAY, JUNE 8, 1866.

REPUBLICAN UNION NOMINEE FOR GOVERNOR,

JOHN W. GEARY.

UNION COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

FOR SHERIFF:
SAMUEL R. CULFY.

FOR CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS:
JOHN G. BROWN.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT:
ALEX. HILANDS.

FOR RECORDER:
HENRY SNIVELY.

FOR REGISTRAR:
JOSEPH B. GRAY.

FOR COMMISSIONER:
GEORGE HAMILTON.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR
JOHN F. DRAVO.

FOR ASSEMBLY:
SAMUEL CHADWICK,
R. A. COLVILLE,
GEORGE Y. M'KEE,
GEORGE WILSON,
WILLIAM PETERS,
JOHN P. GLASS.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THE FENIANS.

The proclamation of the President lays a heavy hand on the Fenians. In all probability it will have a damaging effect on their supposed prospects. In reality, however, if they did but know it, it will prove a blessing, and they should regard it as an extraordinary streak of good luck. It will let them down easy and save them from utter failure through bloody disaster. We are not so certain that with the motive of the Government there is not mixed something of this sort, and the Fenians ought to be grateful to the President for his timely interposition. We credit the Fenians with the sagacity to perceive that they have not the ghost of a chance for success, and that all they could do would be to create a disturbance, expend fruitlessly the money contributed for a better purpose, cause an indefinite number of zealous and patriotic Irishmen to lose their lives, and a variety of similar consequences of an impossible undertaking.

The Government had but one thing to do, whether the Fenians deemed it friendly or unfriendly, and that was just what has been done. We are glad the President has issued his proclamation, and we shall be glad to see it faithfully carried out, if for no other reason, to show to the English no thin and flimsy world that we can be just and will not do as the English Government did all through our war, when in every way they helped the rebels, and enabled them to protract the struggle, at least two years beyond the period it would otherwise have lasted. We say we feel a sincere pride in the action of our Government—a satisfaction kindred to the feeling growing out of the fact that our victory over the rebels was at the same time a victory over the British. If ever a government or a people had reason for feeling resentful, for improving an opportunity like the present to retaliate, we certainly have. But in proportion as the provocation exists, will be the glory that will attach to the strict observance of our neutrality obligations. The English nation may not acknowledge it, but intelligent men everywhere will perceive the contrast, and history will record the act and attach to it the proper credit.

THE NEW TAX BILL.

The Tax bill as it passed the House has been engrossed and is now before the Senate. The amendments to the original form in which it was reported from the Committee of Ways and Means are very numerous. The bill as reported and printed filled one hundred and thirty quarto pages.

The preposition of the Committee for a tax on cotton of five cents per pound met with some opposition from the New England members, who tried to have the tax reduced, and from some Western members, who moved to have the provision allowing a drawback on exported cotton stricken out, but failed.

Then came the proposed license tax of ten dollars on miners. Against this the Pennsylvania and California members united, and succeeded in the Committee of the Whole, but the House refused to accept the amendment adopted in the Committee, and voted to retain the original provision.

Mr. STEVENS made a motion to exempt journeymen cigar-makers from the requirement to keep an account of all the cigars made by them, to be rendered monthly to the Assistant Assessor. This amendment was earnestly opposed by the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, but the House voted to retain the original provision.

A motion was made to exempt from taxation the products of small manufacturers of a valuation less than one thousand dollars per annum, and to tax those whose products do not exceed three thousand dollars per annum only on one thousand. The motion was resisted by Mr. MORRILL, but it prevailed.

Mr. STEVENS endeavored to have stricken out the provision for a five cents tax per gallon on wines. California members advocated this, but it was not carried.

Mr. RANDALL, of Pennsylvania, moved an amendment to exempt the annual products of boot and shoe makers to the amount of $2,000, instead of $1,000, as the bill proposed. Mr. ALLEY, of Massachusetts, moved another, making the tax one instead of two per cent. Both these amendments were rejected.

Mr. WILSON, of Iowa, offered an amendment to exempt reapers, mowers, threshing machines, cornshellers and wooden ware from the three per cent. tax, and place them on the free list. This was opposed by members of the Ways and Means Committee, but was carried by a decisive majority in the House.

Mr. PIKE moved an amendment to retain the present tax of ten per cent. on yearly incomes above $5,000. On this there was a lively and lengthy debate, but the amendment was carried.

The motion of Mr. GARFIELD to prevent the publication of the list of incomes was successful in the Committee of the Whole, but the House refused to adopt it, and so the publication is continued.

Mr. FARNSWORTH'S motion to strike out the provisions of the bill allowing horse railroads to charge the tax, was rejected. The amendment of Mr. FARNSWORTH, giving the President the power to appoint all revenue officers, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and prohibiting him from removing any revenue officer without the consent of the Senate, was defeated by a vote of 66 nays to 57 yeas.

Much opposition was made to the provisions of the bill for the appointment of separate inspectors for each distillery at the expense of the distilleries, as was recommended by the Internal Revenue Commissioners. Mr. HARDING, of Kentucky, took the ground that it would crush out the small manufacturers of whisky. The amendment was rejected by the committee of the whole.

Mr. SCHENCK moved two amendments, first, to reduce the proposed uniform tax of twenty cents per pound on smoking tobacco to ten cents; second, to adopt a graduated tax, instead of the proposed uniform one on cigars. On this there was an earnest and protracted discussion, the Western members on one side and Eastern on the other. Both amendments prevailed in the Committee of the Whole, but owing to the earnest pleading of Mr. MORRILL, the one reducing the tax on smoking tobacco was rejected. The other amendment, relative to cigars, was adopted by the House.

THE WATER WE DRINK.

Those who belong to the genus of water drinkers are excusable for feeling some interest in the question, what kind of liquid they drink, under that respectable name. Pure water as a beverage holds the place of precedence and preference, with the great majority of people, notwithstanding all that has been said in favor of various mixed potations. The Alleghery water, however, although celebrated in former times for its limpid purity, hardly comes up now to the condition. Its present character does not sustain its earlier fame. Seldom even to the eye does it present an attractive appearance, and at some times it offends the taste quite as much as it does the eye.

The changes that have taken place along the river for a few years past, demand some change in the arrangements for the supply of the city with water. The oil developments have contributed to the deterioration of the river water, but this is one of the least grounds of objection. The city has extended along the banks till a very considerable fraction of the population is located above the point where the pipes take the water from the river. The drainage from the upper part of the city and from Lawrenceville, as well as from Duquesne borough on the other side, flows into the river and mingles with the water that we drink. This cannot but effect it injuriously, not to mention the disgust associated with the idea of drinking such a fluid. In the usual low stage of water in the summer season, this foul admixture with our drink must be injurious to health. Ice will not change the quality of the water materially, although it may, by change of temperature, render it less perceptible.

It is not to occasion discontent or disgust with the river water, that we refer to this delicate subject, but it is to suggest such improvement in the method of supplying the city, as is clearly demanded and clearly practicable. The experience of 1854, the cholera year, is closely associated with this subject. And if there were no such disease as cholera to be distributed with the water through the city, there are still reasons enough furnished by civilization itself against admitting into our daily and universal drink the horrid contents of surface drains and sewers from the upper wards of the city.

"THE QUEEN'S OWN,"

Whatever else comes of it, the Fenian leap into Canada will be associated with an incident that Englishmen will read and remember only with intense chagrin. The "Queen's Own" was a crack regiment of British Regulars—rifles, we believe—relied on to whip twice their number at any time and anywhere. But at Ridgeway they ran from less than one half their number of Fenians, losing their colors and nearly one hundred prisoners. The distance of the panic stricken flight was something like fifteen miles, and it would have been greater had the place of safety they sought been farther off. A more palpable or a more humiliating instance of cowardice can nowhere be found. As a sample of British bravery it is worse than contemptible. Had the regiment been any other but the pet "Queen's Own," it would not have been so bad. That this, of all other regiments, should break and flee before less than half their number of unorganized, thrown-together Fenians, must be peculiarly mortifying to a people proud of their reputation for bravery and steadiness. It would not be right to maintain that the "Queen's Own," though much relied on, was a fair sample of the English soldiers. Though to that regiment the fight at Ridgeway was a perfect Bull's Run, it probably would not be safe to conclude that the British Regulars are incapable of better things, or that even the "Queen's Own," would not in time stand fire.

MANNERS AMONG THE STEEPLES.

The code of etiquette among church steeples, if there is one, has not fallen under our observation. But their lofty bearing and their respectable connections warrant the belief that there must be some rules of manners among them, analogous to those which regulate the conduct and conversation of polite society. Boisterous speech and rude interruptions are deemed, in the *beau monde* and in all refined society, a breach of courtesy. And it does not appear to square well with this judgment, for a church steeple to send forth its deafening peals just as the people of a contiguous church are engaged in their prayers, or are listening to their sermon. If there is a code of etiquette among the steeples, we respectfully suggest this as a point for consideration and amendment, by those who control the fashions in that sphere.

BUG VS. BUG.

This is not the report of a law case, but a simple historic statement, followed by appropriate reflections. In several localities in Illinois, the insect known in the Potato Bug, a notorious depredator on garden sauce and field crops, has appeared in vast numbers, threatening destruction, or at least great danger to the immature products of the soil. Their number is so great as to defy all human efforts for their destruction. But, happily, the Lady Bug, which is accustomed to make its breakfast, dinner and supper of live potato bug meat, has also appeared by myriads, in the same localities, and has commenced laying into active service in that area. It is expected that this little agent will be more successful than man in rescuing the crops from the impending danger. Success to the lady bugs in the present campaign.

The theory in relation to the depredations of insects on vegetation is, that they arise from the excessive increase of certain kinds of insects owing to the absence of their natural enemies and antagonists. Worms, bugs, moths, caterpillars, &c., have each some other that preys upon them and keeps down their numbers. If by any means the natural enemy is destroyed, or greatly diminished, the other, with rapid increase of the antagonist insect, and a consequent increase of danger to the vegetation on which it feeds. Hence the killing of insectivorous birds results in the increase of worms and bugs injurious to vegetation. The midge, so destructive to wheat, is supposed to have been introduced into this country without its natural enemy, and hence, to multiply and spread, without check. The balancing of destructive agencies and influences by suitable restraints, an act of divine wisdom and goodness, is counteracted only by human folly or wantonness. But the wrong is usually followed by such retribution as brings it to remembrance and suggests the application of a remedy. No more striking example can be offered than the wanton destruction of birds, by which the insect races have been left to undisturbed increase and ravages on our vegetables, fruits and growing grain. The folly and wrong is as great as it would be to take the side of the potato bug, in the contest to which we have referred.

FEARS OF CHOLERA.—There is something about cholera that makes it peculiarly terrible, and the fear is turned to good account in stimulating people to caution, and the use of sanitary means for preventing the approach and spread of the dreadful disease. But after all the danger of dying by cholera within a given term of years is less than of dying by some other disease. In Massachusetts, only eight hundred persons died of cholera in ten years, while during that period consumption carried off forty-five thousand. Still if it should prevail during the present summer, the cases of fatal issue would probably be greater than of any other disease. Hence the just apprehension, and the right use of it, to secure prompt sanitary measures for protection.

PERSONAL.—Secretary HARLAN passed through the city Wednesday, *en route* for Indiana, to visit his aged parents. He expects to be absent from his post about two weeks. It is not probable that there is a grain of truth in the report that he is to be superceded in the Cabinet. For the ability he has shown as a Cabinet Minister, more especially for the deep interest he has taken in improvements in the West, the country has come to place a high estimate on Secretary HARLAN, and it would hear with regret that he had retired from the Cabinet. Fortunately there is little probability, that he will do so at present.

COL. FORNEY, in one of his spirited letters to the Philadelphia *Press*, remarks that "there is an evident and increasing coolness springing up between the White House and the Copperheads." We venture to observe, that the fact suggests the propriety of abating somewhat the fire which the writer has for some time kept up on the White House. To a certain extent it is but making common cause with the Copperheads. Be the "coolness" of which the Colonel speaks, ever so great, it is a circumstance which no Union man should regret, and no sincere Union man will fail to heed its significance, and conform his own action to it.

GOLD MOVEMENTS.—The movements in the precious metal have, for a month past, been as great and as mysterious as those of the Fenian fraternity. Twenty-six millions have been exported, thirty-five millions have been sold by the Government, and the price of the article has risen from $1 26 to $1 44, or thereabout. Whether these movements have a connection with each other or not, does not appear. It is pleasant, however, to know that these changes are not produced by any inflation of the currency, nor, on the other hand, is the currency perceptibly affected by them.

VERY NATURAL.—The citizens of St. Albans, it is said, favor the movements of the Fenians. They have not entirely forgotten the raid made on that village by rebels from Canada. The wish to see somebody paid off with interest is a very natural one.

PERSONAL.

—A number of the proselytes of Brigham Young, who chanced to be in New York city on Friday of last week, dined together at the Metropolitan Hotel, to celebrate the birthday of brother Brigham. They also sent the President of all the Mormons a congratulatory message, by telegraph, after their meal, expressing their kind regards and esteem for him, and the hope that he might reign in Utah for many happy, healthy years.

—The Rev. Father McGill, of Wheeling, West Virginia, who was recently arrested in Richmond by several of his brother priests for obtaining money under false pretences, was arraigned before the Mayor's court on Saturday, plead his own cause valiantly, and was finally discharged on the plea that he had obtained the money for charitable purposes.

—A Utah letter speaks of one of Brigham Young's sons as follows: "Joseph, or 'Joe' Young, as he is familiarly known in Utah, is a fast young man. He has been on a 'mission,' traveled in Europe, smokes, chews, gets drunk, swears, preaches the gospel, has three wives whom he whips and otherwise shamefully abuses, and is a good Mormon, in full fellowship with the Church."

—A London letter says: "The rumor gains ground that Adelina Patti will condescend to exchange her stage diadems for a veritable coronet. But then rumor always does give the hand of a glorious singer or a great actress to a Prince or—a clergyman. The waltz which Patti recently composed and dedicated to the Prince Imperial, called 'Il Fior di Primavera' The Flowers of the Spring, &c., and the Adelina rage, Herr Leopold de Meyer sent Patti his farewell, when she left Paris, in the shape of a 'Patti Polka,' of which it has been said that it would make one cry if it were not sure to make one dance."

—The old financier, Morris Ketchum, has ceased to look pin and weights in Exchange place. He has departed from the abode of his glory and shame. You can see the wreck of "The Firm" stored in a half-fixed and two rather small rooms. A mighty financier prostrated by the criminal folly of a boy! The old man's face is sadly changed. There are faint traces of the former fire, but the proud bearing has departed. 'Tis saddening to know that an old man's house has been pulled down by the madness of a reckless son. Morris Ketchum deserves our sympathy. He was generously on the right side. He gave nooly in our darkest hours. You can go into our gutters and raise up canards about his hardness and harshness. The gentle are never safe from the poisoned arrows of slander. Let those who know be the only ones to speak. I have seen his spontaneous and unaffected generosity. While I scorn the son as a knave, or pity him as a madman, I mourn over the woes, and laud as just a patriot's afflictions.—*N. Y. Correspondent Commonwealth.*

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Reports from various quarters in Ohio are much more favorable as to apples and some other fruit crops not including peaches, than was expected from the severity of May frosts. Even peaches are not entirely cut off in the interior counties.

The semi-annual report of the Sinking Fund Commissioners, laid before the Governor of Ohio, shows that during the period covered by it the State debt was reduced over four hundred thousand dollars, and that by July next there will be a still further reduction of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

The body of another female was discovered on the beach at Fort Hamilton, N. Y., on Friday, tied up in a bedtick, with the initials K. B. on the clothing. This makes four female bodies that have been discovered inclosed in the same manner on that beach during the last two weeks.

Robert Christian Wiley, Foreign Minister of the Hawaiian Islands for many years, died there last fall, leaving property to the amount of $130,000 to Robert Christian Cochrane, on the condition that the latter should assume his name. The young man, instead of complying with the conditions of the will, cut his throat with a razor.

The Cleveland *Herald* learns that bonds of the new Irish Republic are being taken up quite freely. Mr. T. J. Quinlan, the agent in that city, sold on Tuesday to the amount of $1,800. They are of the denominations of $500, $100, $50, $20 and $10.

A letter written from Mexico, on the authority of a "prominent Imperial officer," says: "There is no intention to withdraw the French troops from Mexico. Such a proceeding has never been talked of here. Whatever designs may be brewing in high quarters cannot be learned, but in the army, the occupation of Mexico is looked upon as a thing of intended permanency."

"The Emancipation Proclamation Before the Cabinet."

The great national painting by Mr. F. B. Carpenter, bearing the title which forms the caption of this paragraph, has been engraved by Mr. A. H. Ritchie, another American artist. The latter is pronounced a most faithful representation of the original picture, and will possess a great additional interest as being the crowning act of the American Emancipation. Carpenter, in painting his picture, strove with all his might to make it true. He had opportunities such as no other man had to study the group of statesmen and soldiers, and the characteristics of manner and expression. President Lincoln seems to have admitted him to the frankest confidence, and to have been as undisguised before him as if he had been his brother. Thus, in the painting, Mr. Lincoln looks first of all. Then Secretary Seward, and Chase, and all the rest of the Cabinet; thus they looked and stood, or sat, and the room was painted, too. Gewgaws, academy arm-chairs, curtains, etc., none of these were wanted. The room in its simplicity, and as it stood, was required and obtained. Mr. Carpenter took for the homely truth and reached it and Ritchie has labored for a faithful engraved copy and produced it. The picture is for sale by Gillespie, Wood street, by whom subscriptions will be supplied.

Pennsylvania Enterprise at Lynchburg.

The Lynchburg, Va., *News* says: We understand that a company of Pennsylvania capitalists visited this city a day or two since, for the purpose of examining the site selected for the rolling mill, proposed to be erected on the canal, a short distance above here. We are informed that they are highly pleased with the location, and that negotiations are in progress for the purchase by them of the Lynchburg and privileges of the company at present owning the property.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston *Advertiser* says: The prospect of an early adjournment of Congress is not good. No one expects that it can be reached before the middle of July, and the better opinion is that the last day of that month will find both houses in session. The voluminous tax bill has but just been sent to the Senate, and cannot be reported from the Finance Committee much before the first of July, at earliest. The Committee of Ways and Means has only begun the consideration of proposed amendments to the tariff. Several of the appropriation bills are yet undisposed of. The bill equalizing bounties, and that amendatory of the Freedman's Bureau act are still before the Senate, which, to judge from present appearances, will not take that action on the joint resolution amendatory of the Constitution for several days. The bill connected with that resolution, and fixing the basis of the system of legislation to be applied to the States which forcibly severed their practical relations with the Union, are yet in their first stages in the House. There is, of course, besides these principal measures a large amount of unfinished business before one or the other of the two houses or sleeping in committee rooms. And a great many hours will be wasted, as always, in the making of speeches which in no wise advance business.

THE EXODUS TO EUROPE.—As an instance of the vast number of people going from this country to Paris, during the great World's Fair there next year, it is stated that a certain gentleman, a few days ago, applied for a stateroom, for April next, in one of the Inman line of steamers from New York, but was unable to obtain it. Every state-room had been engaged, and a portion of the passage money paid down to secure the contract. He was told that the Cunard line, but met with no better luck there, —and the last that was heard of him he was trying what he could do with some of the other lines. In many and various ways state-rooms have been made at a heavy premium.

THE EAST AFRICAN EXPEDITION.—The Department of State has received a despatch from the United States Consul at Zanzibar, dated November 1st, 1865, in which he communicates the failure of the East African expedition, which was fitted out from that place in the year 1857 for the purpose of exploring the northern rivers of Africa. The exploring party consisted of ten Europeans and thirty natives. Five of the former and eight natives are now all that are known to be alive of the expedition, the object of which was to ascend the Quilimane river as far as possible in steamers, then to travel overland to the Nile, and so to follow that river to its mouth. The hostility of the natives and hardships of climate were the cause of the disastrous result.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.—Much interest naturally exists to learn what effect our late heavy shipments of gold will have upon the rate of discount in England, as well as financial affairs generally in that country; they should, of course, be very favorable, and will, no doubt, be so, inasmuch as the round total, provided there are no intermediate bank withdrawals from bank, would be sufficient to place the stock of bullion at even a much higher figure than prior to the sailing of the packets. When the panics of '47 and '57 had spent their force, the increase of bullion in the bank was very rapid; and that, too, with all to only a limited extent from this side.

THE CHICAGO REPUBLICAN.—This journal contains the following explicit denial: Among all the contemptible lies invented by the Chicago *Tribune*, and peddled out through its hired libeller, the *Times*, the story that the *Republican* has sold out to the Johnson party is a little the meanest. We have not deemed it necessary to notice all the slanderous statements circulated by our enemies against us, but this one we feel called upon to nail to the counter as a most unmitigated lie. We have no doubt but what an intelligent community will, in the end, judge us rightly by our own record, and not by the falsehoods of our foes.

OHIO NEWS ITEMS.

There being some prospect of the resignation of Judge Wilson, of the United States Court of Northern Ohio, owing to ill health, Columbus lawyers, Judges Pendleton and Okey, and A. Bingham are spoken of as his successor.

The third exhibition of the Northwestern Ohio Association for the improvement of the Horse, began on Tuesday, at Monroeville, Huron county, and will be continued until the 8th inst. The best stock of the north-western part of the state has been entered, and the exhibition promises to be a successful one.

Commencement exercises will take place at Harmar Institute, Trumbull county, on the 7th day of June. Measures are being taken to organize a theological department in connection with the Institute, wherein J. P. Robinson, J. A. Goffield and Harmon Austin have been appointed a committee to take charge of the matter.

Large Fenian meetings were held in Columbus on Saturday evening and Sunday afternoon. The Stephens' circle was dissolved, and a Sweeney circle formed. Recruits were being obtained.

A clerk in a United States recruiting office at Columbus forged checks on the First National Bank, drew the money thereon and escaped.

The iron used in the new jail at Columbus cost upwards of $20,000.

Liberal subscriptions continue to be made at Columbus to the stock of the contemplated railroad from that place to the Hocking Valley.

David Jenkins, D. D. G. M., of Columbus states that since September last, he has organized in that State five Masonic Lodges composed of negroes—one at each of the following places: Hamilton and Oxford in Butler county, Urbana, Delaware and Circleville.

During the week ending Saturday, June 3d, 1,569 emigrants passed Columbus for the West. These were principally Germans, Hollanders and Danes, with a very few Irish. Six hundred and sixty-nine persons on the line of the Ohio, three hundred and forty-five in Missouri, four hundred and twelve in Illinois, ninety-six in Indiana, twenty-five in Michigan, seventeen in Iowa, nineteen in Kansas, and sixteen in Wisconsin.

We learn from the Cadiz *Republican*, that at a meeting of the stockholder of the Harrison National Bank of Cadiz, on last Friday, twelve per cent. on the capital stock was paid in, in order to place the stock at par, which had been impaired to that extent by reason of the loss of funds and expenses incurred resulting from the burglary committed some weeks ago. The speculating operations are unusually large, and tend to divide their losses *pro rata*, have lost, we understand, twenty-three per cent. of their deposits.

Thomas Burton, a boot and shoe dealer, in Wakeman, died very suddenly on the 24 inst. of cholera morbus.

The Noble County *Republican* states that Mrs. Herron, wife of Wm. Herron, who resides in Enoch township, was prematurely delivered on Thursday of last week of twin babies. The children were all born alive, but they only lived about two days.

A monument pillar has been raised at Gambier, Ohio, to the memory of the late Lorin Andrews, President of Kenyon College. He served as Colonel of the 4th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and died September 18th, 1861, aged forty-two years.

At the Universalist State Convention recently in session at Springfield, the following officers for the ensuing year were appointed: Moderator, Rev. S. D. Cotton; Recording Clerk, C. P. Wilson; Treasurer, Malin Wright. A resolution to the effect that more prominence should be given to the doctrines of Repentance and Forgiveness, was unanimously adopted.

STATE ITEMS.

The corner stone for the new Methodist Episcopal Church, Meadville, was laid on Tuesday. The estimated cost of the building is $6,000.

The Crawford County Central Agricultural Society has effected a lease of the use of the grounds of the Meadville Driving Park Association for Fair purposes, for a term of nineteen years, and will seat the present grounds of the society, and build a new amphitheatre, which as may be necessary for buildings, in Government securities.

Alexander McDowell, Esq., editor of the Franklin *Citizen*, has been appointed by Governor Curtin Register and Recorder of Venango county, for the unexpired term of H. B. Gordon, deceased.

The family of the late John P. Creayr, of Chester, Pa., have given in trust to the Baptist Publication Society fifty thousand dollars as a missionary memorial for the literary and theological instruction of freedmen by means of books and missionaries.

It is reported that Timothy Bacon, the prosecutor in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Jacoby, at the last term of the Westmoreland County Court, cut his throat a few days since. Inflicting injuries that ended in certainly ever. Intimidations and threats from the friends of Crise, caused him to commit the rash act.

On Saturday last, a young man named Samuel Mehowter, of Derry township, Westmoreland county, was drowning in Loyalhanna run, while bathing in company with some friends. He was rescued, but died the next day.

Mark Smith, who was with him at the time, was unable to rescue him from his sad death, but he died soon after recovered. Deceased had been married but a few months, and leaves a sorrow-stricken wife and one child. He came to his death by drowning in the same run the Saturday previous.

The large armory building located at the corner of Sixteenth and Filbert streets, Philadelphia, formerly used for state purposes, having been fitted up as a military depot, will be formally dedicated on Thursday evening, 14th inst. General Meade will be present to preside on the occasion, provided his official duties will not interfere with such arrangement. He will be escorted by Governor Curtin, the firm friend of the soldiers and the soldiers' orphans, will be present.

Youthful criminals are becoming rather numerous. On Thursday last, a girl named Lydia Ann Powell, aged twelve years, was committed to jail in West Chester, charged with attempting to murder the family of Oliver Mackey, near Jennersville, by administering ground glass to them in their food. For some time past, different members of the family have been finding small pieces of glass in their bread, milk, flour barrel, &c. A day or two ago Mrs. Mackey, in sifting flour, found a large piece of glass therein. On taking some in her mouth she tasted something odd in it, and on examining the balance of it was found to contain a quantity of finely pounded glass. Suspicion rested on the young girl, and on questioning her closely, she acknowledged the fact, and showed them the place outside the house where she pounded the glass. She said that she did not like to live with the children, but she did want to do some harm to Mrs. Mackey.

Pennsylvania Dead at Atlanta.

The following is a list of the soldiers of Pennsylvania, so far as identified, who are buried in the National Cemetery, near Atlanta, Ga.:

Cyrus Ford, B, 72d, died M. P. Hospital, 1865.
J. Straustburger, G, 75th, died M. P. Hospital, 1865.
H. Hendricks, A, 79th, died M. P. Hospital, 1865.
H. C. Rork, —, 7th, died M. P. Hospital, 1865.
J. Machaster, D, 1st, died Oct. 2, 1864.
J. Furman, C, 7th Cav., died Oct. 7, 1864.
Sergt. H. Ault, C, 11th, died Oct. 17, '64.
D. Wittle, K, 7th Cav., died Oct. 30, 1864.
H. Mc. Smith, E, 12th Cav., died Oct. 8, '64.
R. F. Fordney, M, 7th Cav., died Oct. 12, 1864.
E. Marsh, B, 77th, died Oct. 20, 1864.
Corp. Harvey Pinkely, F, 2d, died Aug. 22, 1864.
Robert Bridgers, F, 6th Cav., died Aug. 14, '64.
1st Sergt. Charles H. Harlin, F, died July —, 1864.
Sergt. Samuel Gourd, F, 109th, died July 20th, 1864.
O. Gleason, A, 111th, died July 20, 1864.
G. B. Byer, K, 111th, died July 20, 1864.
John Cane, K, 111th, died July 20, 1864.
George P. Eyer, K, 111th, died July 20, 1864.
J. T. Miller, I, 111th, died July 20, 1864.
Peter Fraley, I, 111th, died July 20, 1864.
L. Wagner, C, 111th, died July 20, 1864.
John G. Kreppf, 147th, died July 20, 1864.
Ed. Luby, K, 147th, died July 20, 1864.
Lieut. S. Wolf, B, 46th, died July 23, 1864.
Corporal F. Sorber, D, 46th, died July 25, 1864.
C. Morse, D, 46th, died July 29, 1864.
J. C. Ebersole, D, 46th, died July 29, 1864.
J. McDevitt, D, 46th, died July 29, 1864.
A. Barr, D, 46th, died July 29, 1864.
Wm. Kerlin, F, 46th, died July 29, 1864.
Samuel Baker, K, 46th, died July 29, 1864.
J. H. Smith, G, 46th, died July 29, 1864.
First Sergeant C——, C or G, 46th, died July 29, 1864.
H. Cumming, G, 46th, died July 29, 1864.
N. Nelson, G, 46th, died July 29, 1864.
H. H. Wood, G, 46th, died July 29, 1864.
H. M. Conner, E, 46th, died July 29, 1864.
Harry Davis, E, 46th, died July 29, 1864.
J. Hoffman, D, 46th, died July 29, 1864.
Samuel Winot, B, 46th, died July 29, 1864.
Corporal John Hoffman, B, 46th, died Aug. 1, 1864.
Frederick Cline, C, 46th, died August 5, 1864.
John C. Schultz, C, 46th, died August 7, 1864.
Robert Cline, C, 46th, died August 7, 1864.
Corporal Redman Mayer, E, 147th, died August 6, 1864.
Philip D. Yost, F, 147th, died August 8, 1864.

Placing Obstructions on Railroads.

The Waterbury (Ct.) *American* gives the following warning to those who are disposed to amuse themselves by endangering the lives of the public:

There is now in the State prison a bright, intelligent young man, a soldier in the late civil war, and a graduate of several reputable families in the State, who is under a sentence of fifteen years' imprisonment for placing obstructions on the railroad. He probably thought little or nothing of the enormity of his crime, but when the sentence of the court was pronounced, and then the dreadful edict that he must spend all the days of his life within the high walls of a prison, crushed all the spirit of bravado or false courage that had borne him up, and sent him back to his cell a heartbroken man.

Masonic Action of the King of Prussia.

The New York Masons held a meeting on Monday evening for the purpose of considering a matter to be laid before the Grand Lodge, in relation to the Grand Lodge of the Three Globes, through her Grand Master, the King of Prussia, who, it is understood, refuses to make any Masons the being Grand Master of that Province; except those who acknowledge the Christian Religion. This action of the King of Prussia has particular reference to the Jews. A committee was appointed to lay the matter before the Grand Lodge and have that body protest against it.

The Buffalo *Express* says the Ridgeway affair will probably be the subject of an investigation. It is reported that Col. Booker, of the 13th Battalion, is to be court-martialed, so that we shall doubtless have a full examination into the disaster. He, according to the statements of members of the "Queen's Own," was ordered up with his regulars to support the volunteers. The order being given to form hollow square to receive cavalry, the volunteers obeyed and began to cheer. Col. Booker imagined the cheering to proceed from the Fenian ranks, and ordered a retreat, and his men fell back, leaving the volunteers entirely unsupported.

INTERNAL REVENUE.—The receipts at the office of Internal Revenue from corporations, for the month of May, were as follows:

Banks	$ 714,881 76
Insurance Companies	21,455 25
Railroads	422,704 92
Turnpikes	2,149 86
Canals	1,289 26
Total	$1,108,552 05

The Congressional investigating Committee at Memphis find nearly two hundred distinct crimes perpetrated within three days, many of them by police and other authorities, embracing murder, rapes, arson, burglaries, highway robberies, maiming, &c. The offenders walk the streets in open day, and no man has been arrested.

THE WOOL INTEREST.

The Forthcoming Clip—Prospect of the Market.

To the Editor of the Commercial:

The season of sheep shearing is now upon us, and with it comes the question of what shall be the price of wool. Having spent most of the past month at public shearings and meetings of the wool growers, this question has been constantly asked me, and I have made such answer as, according to the best of my information, would subserve the truth. I think no person can say confidently just what wool will be worth a month hence, or what price farmers ought to insist upon, but so far as I have any opinion to express, I will give it, under the above qualification.

In the first place, as to the causes which will affect prices this season. The pending tariff measure agreed upon by the Joint Committee on the National Wool Growers' and National Manufacturers' Associations, can operate only prospectively. The bill has not, at this writing, been reported to Congress by the Committee on Ways and Means, so that the nearest possible time of its passage is too far in the future to have a very direct influence in determining the price which shall rule for our wools for the present year. But the general and collateral influences of this measure will be considerable. Let us calculate: With an import duty of ten cents per pound and ten per cent. *ad valorem* on foreign wools—of which foreign wools it takes two pounds to be equal to one of American wool—to the American wool grower twice ten cents per pound, and twice ten per cent., say twenty-five cents, and add to this the cost of the foreign wool, say, at fifteen cents per pound, equals thirty cents, making in all fifty-three cents, besides excluding shoddy, &c., and the American wool grower will have his own market at an average of some sixty cents per pound. Even under the present delusive tariff, it is stated in the last report of the Boston Board of Trade, by one of the best informed wool dealers in that city, that even at a cost of twenty-four cents per pound, the importation of Mestizo wools the past season had not been remunerative, and this while American wool is quoted at fifty to fifty-five cents. If this calculation is correct, I think the American wool grower has abundant reason to be satisfied with the prospective condition of the wool market.

Another and more immediate cause affecting the price of wool in 1866, is the fact that the eastern wool houses are unusually bare, not only of foreign, but of entire and desirable lots of domestic wool. The operations of manufacturers within the last few weeks have relieved the eastern wool houses to an extent below that which any other year has shown, within the last five years. Meanwhile the machinery of the woolen mills has been increased fully fifty per cent., requiring a supply of one-third more than all the wool raised in the United States, to keep it in even moderate operation.

These two main facts—viz: the unprofitableness of importation, and the necessity for domestic wool, fix the status of the market at its present opening.

The wool buyers are already in the field with the express determination to get the wool clip at a range of from forty-five to fifty cents. Formerly it was a question, just before the sensing out of orders to purchase wool in the spring, to get up a sham sale in Boston or New York, and send out a false report of prices; but as this practice can no longer deceive intelligent men, the speculators have resorted to a system of decrying the condition of our wools, and for this purpose have held meetings in Michigan and Ohio, adopted rules which are impracticable and unjust, and putting forth declarations concerning the practices of wool growers which are unjustifiable and calculated to create false feed.

But the farmers have wool to sell, and these men will come to buy it. Every farmer will decide for himself how he will dispose of his wool and the price at which he will hold it. It is always most satisfactory to the farmer to dispose of his stuff at home for cash in hand, and when a satisfactory offer of this kind is made, I should say, take it. But let no farmer be deceived by specious arguments, as if the bottom was about to fall out of the market. There can be no prediction in trade at this time more certain of fulfillment than that wool must advance from present quotations, and although the published rates are from 45 to 50 cents, I know of considerable purchases already made in Ohio at 50 to 60 cents, and I know of no good reason why all the better class of good conditioned Ohio wool should not command the outside figure within the next two months.

Believing this, as I do, from a canvass of the whole field of production and consumption, I send forth this statement to the public for the consideration of such wool growers as are constantly inquiring of me, "What are the prospects of the wool trade this season?"

Yours, &c., D. HARRIS,
Secretary Ohio Wool Growers' Association, and Agricultural Editor *Ohio Farmer*, Cleveland, June 5, 1866.

LONDON ALE AND PORTER.

LONDON ALE AND PORTER,
LONDON ALE AND PORTER,
LONDON ALE AND PORTER.

From the celebrated breweries of BARCLAY, PERKINS & CO., and BASS & CO. To weakly females and invalids it is unequaled. It is also for sale by the case. We also have on hand a very fine stock of pure Old Hennessy Brandy, Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin, Blackberry Brandy, Sherry, Madeira, Catawba, Champagne, Claret and Blackberry Wines. Also, pure Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum, Blackberry Brandy &c. all of which have been selected with great care for the special wants of invalids, and may be relied upon as a pure article that comes from our house as being perfectly pure and the best in the market.

M'CLARRAN & M'KENNAN, Druggists,
jy6 85 Market st., cor. Diamond, near Fifth st.

HEAR WHAT THE

REV. ISAAC AIKENS SAYS IN RELATION TO THE

Greatest Dyspepsia Medicine OF THE AGE.

"COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE."

[From the Presbyterian Banner.]

JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, No. 84 Market Street, Pittsburgh, will take pleasure in stating that, after having suffered from Dyspepsia for about fifteen years, and having tried almost everything, I was perfectly cured by the use of COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE. If I could know that a single man or woman was an extreme one, I had great suffering from eating, and did not dare to eat enough to sustain me about one-third of my meals, in a sour, undigested mass. When the severe attacks would come, attended by almost all strength, and be utterly helpless, some of these attacks would be so severe, that for days together I could not retain anything on my stomach save a little dry toast and tea. For years I have not been able to pass five consecutive days without intense pain. From the time I took the first dose of this medicine, I ceased vomiting, gained rapidly in strength and flesh and strength returned; and ever since I have been able to eat any kind of food and enjoy it at the table.

Six months have now passed without symptoms of the return of the disease. The case was considered by all even physicians, that for a time I was dying. I was feared it might be fictitious; but I am now as well convinced as I am of my own existence, that I am permanently cured, that I can conscientiously recommend Coe's Dyspepsia Cure to all the victims of Dyspepsia.

ISAAC AIKENS,
Late pastor of Bethany Street Methodist Church,
ALLEGHENY, Feb. 26, 1866. Allegheny, Pa.

The Sole Agent for COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE, in Pittsburgh, is JOSEPH FLEMING, Druggist, No. 84 Market Street, corner of the Diamond, near

The Daily Commercial

THE BIRD'S QUESTION.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Behind us at our evening meal
The gray-haired sire his grace said;
Softening down strange to a single claw,
And we whom his hooked bill

He shook his wings and crimson tail
And sang his song with rapture;
And in his snatch of merry chant
Asked, "What does charity want?"

"For, silly bird!" I answered, "such
Your low, beseech you'vrt g
And go to sleep," but over and over
He asked me self-same thing.

Then, smiling, to myself I said:
How like are men and birds!
We all are saying what he says
In action or in words.

The boy with whip and top and drum,
The girl with hoop and doll,
And men with lands and houses, ask
The question of Pollo.

However full, with something more
We fain the bag would cram;
We sigh above our crowded nets
For fish that never swam.

No bounty of indulgent Heaven
The vague desires can stay;
Still love is still a Tantalus,
For grinding prayers alway.

The dear God hears and pities all;
He knows well all our wants,
And what we blindly ask of Him
His love withholds or grants.

And so I sometimes think our prayers
Might well be merged in one,
And nest and perch, and hearth and church
Repeat "Thy will be done."

Dr. Andrews' Flying Ship a Success.

If we may believe the accounts published in the New York papers of the second experimental trip on Tuesday of Dr. Andrews' flying ship "Aereon," it is a success. The *Herald* says: "Dr. Andrews, accompanied by C. M. Plumb, Secretary of the Aerial Navigation Company, started on an experimental trip to test some improvements which the first trip suggested in the rudder and the rigging. Four hundred and fifty pounds of ballast being taken on board, and all being in readiness, guided by a single rope, the Aereon began gradually to ascend until it cleared the houses around the area, when it moved before the wind in the direction of Canal street. After throwing out some ballast there, Dr. Andrews turned the machine, and with a graceful motion, alternately rising and falling, came back against the wind, apparently having the machine under perfect control, and, having passed nearly over the place from which he started, moved off in the direction of Long Island. When last seen he was in the neighborhood of Jamaica, L. I., and it is supposed made a descent there. About a quarter to six o'clock the flying ship was right over Brooklyn, proceeding with slow motion, and numbers of persons, both on the ferryboats and both sides of the river, were attracted by the curious appearance of this new craft, which sometimes descended and again rapidly rose to a high elevation, but there all seemed out of sight and proceeded as we have heretofore stated."

Cruelty to Animals.

Captain Nehemiah H. Calhoun, of the schooner Active, was a few days since, arrested in New York, charged with cruelty to animals. Captain Calhoun recently arrived from the coast of Florida, with his vessel laden with turtles, and anchored in the East river. The affidavit on which he was arrested states "that in the hold of said vessel a number of turtles were confined in a cruel manner by lying said turtles upon their backs and boring holes through their flesh, and cords run through said holes for the purpose of securing said turtles." The case came up before Justice Hogan, at the Tombs, on Saturday afternoon, for decision. Henry Guernsey, M. D., a practicing physician of New York City, was called as a witness for the defense, and testified that the turtle came under the head of the species called crustaceous, and are amphibious like the crab, the lobster and the oyster; the paddle is carried through the fin or legs of a turtle, as was done in this case, in the opinion of Dr. Guernsey, inflicts no more cruelty than putting a knife into an oyster. E. J. Anderson, counsel for Capt. Calhoun, claimed that the statute had reference to cruelty to domestic animals only; that fish were not embraced or intended to be embraced in the statute. On the testimony of Dr. Guernsey, Justice Hogan dismissed the complaint and discharged Capt. Calhoun from custody.

Felling Trees by Fire.

The idea of burning down a tree six or eight feet in diameter, and green, would have seemed to be as simply absurd and ridiculous. But the thing is done in Oregon every day, at a vast saving of time and labor. The operation is done in this wise: A hole is bored into the trees horizontally, the nearer the ground the better. Then directly under this hole another is bored at an angle of elevation such that the holes meet together near the centre of the tree. A coal of fire with a little kindling is introduced into the orifice thus formed, and the upper one performs the functions of a chimney. The heart of the tree is dry and contains a considerable amount of pitch, and when manipulated as I have described, burns briskly. It is generally necessary to feed this fire with some fresh fuel from time to time. But one man can keep a large number of trees thus burning, and will get twenty or a hundred down thus much quicker and easier than he could otherwise do. In a similar manner, when the tree is cut down, it is cut into pieces by being burned in two. A hole is burned into the log from the top, and another from the side, till they meet, as before described, when the perpendicular hole acts as a flue and the horizontal one furnishes the draft. It often happens that in burning a large tree into lengths for saw logs, there is not more timber wasted than would result from the chopping of a log with an axe.

A Curious California Story.

The Napa county (California) *Register* says: "A family residing in the Napa valley has within a few years vast, lost five of its members by death. By some curious coincidence, a friend residing at San Francisco, has, at each decease, been on a visit to the family, and the fact has been so remarkable as to attract notice, and, in the minds of some, create a superstitious dread of him. The year following the third death, the gentleman paid a visit to the family, and the lady of the house said in a jocular manner on first accosting him, 'What misfortune do you now bring?' Apparently in good health at the time, in an hour after she was a corpse. Recently he paid his accustomed annual visit, and a daughter-in-law, who had been lingering with consumption for some time, died soon after his arrival. No blame is attached to him as an instrument in causing these deaths, yet that singular fatality to the family has been attended with no less persistency. It is not reasonable, in Italy the superstitious people would believe him to possess the fatal gift of the 'Evil Eye.'

Uncommon Words.

With persons of small ideas and weak conceptions, big words are great favorites. They are sometimes employed by men of mind when they wish to conceal their thoughts. With few exceptions, however, illiterate and half-educated persons use more big words than people of thorough education. It is a very common but egregious mistake to suppose that long words are more genteel than short ones, just as the same sort of people imagine high colors and flashy figures improve the style of dress. They are the kind of folks who don't begin but always commence. They don't live, but reside. They don't go to bed, but mysteriously retire. They don't eat and drink, but partake of refreshments. They are never sick, but extremely indisposed. And instead of dying at last, they decease. The strength of the English language is in the short words—chiefly monosyllables of Saxon derivation—and people who are in earnest seldom use any other.

Cruelty to Animals.

It is sometimes the case that the best judges will be deceived. A cow of very unpromising appearance, coarse in the neck, large boned and second or third rate milk marks generally, will now and then turn out to be first rate, while another with these marks largely developed, fine in the head and neck, and promising every way, will prove unsatisfactory. But a failure in this case is rare. Let the head be light, the forehead broad, the horn rather thin and clear, the eye clear and prominent, the neck thin and the forequarters very light, the back straight, the hind quarters well developed, wide over the loins, the carcase deep, the udder coming forward and well shaped, the skin soft to the touch, the teats well set, not too large and not too small, the tail long and thin like a whip lash. Such a cow ought to be a good one.

A Stunning Toilet.

The outfit making in New York for a Nashville belle who is soon to be married, consists of twenty-five dresses, and the bride's dress will be, in materials and style, like the dress worn by Queen Victoria when she opened the last Parliament. It is composed of white satin, and is made in the new "Empress" shape, with plain and tight front, pointed back, gored skirt, and trail one yard in length, trimmed with a liberal supply of rich point lace. A dress for the bride's sister consists of green striped or spotted silk, made with new style of waist and puffed sleeves, trimmed with Chantilly lace. The bridesmaid's dresses are of pink tarletan, over skirt of same material, made tastefully adorned with lace with a profusion of silk ribbon running round the skirt. Then there are grenadines, barges, and some lighter dresses, as well as choice under skirts and other "mysteries of the toilet."

TREES ON THE WESTERN PLAINS.—Judge Edmonds, Commissioner of the General Land Office, has just made a long and exhaustive report to the committee on the subject. He gives his decided opinion that forest trees can be successfully grown upon the Western plains and plateaus, and that thus only can they be rendered habitable—the trees fertilizing and moistening the soil, softening and modifying the climate, and protecting crops and animals from the desolating winds of those regions. He is not prepared to recommend any general scheme to effect this purpose, but suggests that grants of public land may be made for the purpose of demonstrating its possibility and feasibility. "Such an experiment," he says, "would stimulate individual enterprise in that direction, which, after all, is the only reliable and sufficient power for so great a work, and it would furnish facts which would aid in the development of some general system."

Mr. Hugh Anderson died very suddenly at St. Clairsville, on the 30th ult., in the 84th year of his age. He was extensively known throughout the country as a map engraver, and from an obituary notice of him in the *Chronicle*, we learn that he was born in Ireland, but married and resided in Philadelphia, where he resided some twenty-five years. His works as engraver on copper are numerous—a large proportion of the plates of the American edition of the Edinburgh Encyclopedia were engraved by him, and several equitable engravers were his pupils. He continued to wield the *burin* with unabated skill to the last. And left a map of Illinois nearly completed. Among his later works is a large map containing both the ancient and modern names of Palestine, the historical designs of T. Jerlin—several county maps, and a map of Ohio. He has resided in and near St. Clairsville since 1831. He was distinguished for minding his own business, punctuality and patient investigation.

TO DRIVE FLIES FROM A ROOM.—An exchange gives the following receipt, which it says is an effectual remedy: Take half a spoonful of black pepper in powder, one teaspoonful of brown sugar, and one teaspoonful of cream; mix them well together, and place them in a room on a plate where the flies are troublesome, and they will very soon disappear.

George Francis Train is on the political stump in Nebraska, aiding and advocating the claims of J. Sterling Morton, the Democratic candidate for Governor.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
Lessee and Manager.....WM. HENDERSON.

Two Extravaganzas, Double Attraction, Benefit and last appearance of
MR. J. E. McDONOUGH,
When he will sing ear'w King Pow-hat-tan.
MRS. ETTIE HENDERSON,
As ye gentle Po-ca-hon tas.
SEVEN SISTERS.
THIS EVENING, Brougham's great burlesque of
PO-CA-HON-TAS.
To conclude with the burlesque of the
SEVEN SISTERS.
Saturday Afternoon, at 2 o'clock, Grand Matinee. Seven Sisters last time.

FOURTH OF JULY
A GRAND
GIFT CONCERT,
WILL BE GIVEN AT
CITY HALL,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
WEDNESDAY, July 4, 1866.
GIFTS TO THE AMOUNT OF
$40,000
Will be Presented to the Ticket Holders, Including Groceries, Fine Farms in the West, Sewing Machines, Melodeons, &c.
TICKETS ONLY ONE DOLLAR EACH.

LIST OF GIFTS:

1 gift in Greenbacks	$1 000
1 gift in Greenbacks	500
1 gift in Greenbacks	250
1 gift in Greenbacks	125
1 gift in Greenbacks	75
1 gift in Greenbacks	50
100 gifts in Greenbacks, $10 each	1,000
200 gifts in Greenbacks, $5 each	1,000
400 gifts in Greenbacks, $2 50 each	2,000
2,000 gifts of good, Interesting Books	2,000
10 gifts of Nice Sewing Machines	800
6 gifts of excellent Melodeons	5,400
9 gifts ONLY in Jewelry	2,000
Vis: 3 fine Gold Rings, 2 Diamond Pins, 4 fine Gold Watches.	
11 gifts of Western Farms, to-wit:	

Nine in Missouri,
LOCATED AS FOLLOWS:
Four in Shannon county, One of 251 Acres, and Three of 160 Acres each; 1 Acre in county, each 160 Acres; One in Ripley county of 160 Acres and two in Oregon county, each 160 Acres. Also Two Farms in Marathon county, Wisconsin, 160 and 80 Acres respectively, each a rich Farming Land in good settlements. Titles perfect, and to be seen at our office.
Also, 40 Interests 1 32 each in Oil Wells, located on the famous Duncan Farm, Venango county, Pa., including the celebrated Flowing Well, Eureka, on Pithole Farm, and other productive wells in that wonderful oil region, all of which will be presented as forty gifts, valued at from $300 to $2 50 each. Not one of these gifts will be kept at our office, but all may receive justice, whether they attend the Concert or not. There will be no blanks. A gift of some kind will be given to every ticket holder. Our unqualified gifts are pronounced to be distinguished men and women of our line.
The drawing will take place after the concert. A committee will be appointed by the Ticket Holders alone to superintend the same, and as soon as the gifts are disposed of, a list will be published immediately. Gifts sent by express.
RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE to whom liberal inducements are offered.

CLUB RATES:

5 Tickets to one address	$4 50
10 Tickets to one address	9 00
20 Tickets to one address	17 50
30 Tickets to one address	26 25
40 Tickets to one address	35 00
50 Tickets to one address	43 50
100 Tickets to one address	85 00

Send for Circulars.
Get up your clubs and send on your orders with the name and address in full, of each subscriber. Inclose stamp for return postage.
Money may be sent at our risk, either by draft, post-office order or express. All persons afraid that justice may not be done, can deposit the money in any Bank in Pittsburgh or Vicinity, to be retained there till the Concert is given.
Tickets for sale at our office, (recollect No. 70 Fifth street, opposite postoffice), and at the principal Hotels, Book, Music and Periodical stores of this city and Allegheny.
We have excellent references, with which our agents are furnished.
Proposals for publishing this advertisement solicited. All communications should be addressed to
M'DONALD, THOMSON & CO.,
Box No. 506. Pittsburgh, Pa.
je7

HOTELS.

LA PIERRE HOUSE,
Philadelphia.
The subscribers having leased this favorite house, it has been refitted and refurnished in an elegant manner, and is now supplied with the most perfect appointments for the reception of guests.
The first class patronage among the Hotels will be maintained in the future, as in the past.
my8-3m BAKER & FARLEY.

REIBER HOUSE—
Cor. Main and Mercer streets,
GREENVILLE PA.
H. C. HENDRICKSON, Prop'r.
POSTOFFICE BOX 59. au27-3m

STATES UNION HOTEL,
606 AND 608 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
This long and favorably known Hotel is now open for business, and
IMPROVED and REFURNISHED THROUGHOUT, and will compare with any Hotel of its size in Philadelphia, being located in the centre of the business portion of the city, which makes it one of the most desirable stopping places for Merchants and Travelers. Board—$2 25 per day.
Cars on the P. W. & B. R. R. pass the door every 5 minutes.
my19-3m THOS. H. E. SANDERS, Proprietor.

WHITE HOUSE,
PERRYSVILLE,
ALLEGHENY COUNTY, PA.
JOS. F. D. KEATING, Proprietor.
my16-3m

HASHEESH CANDY.
THE LEADING PHYSICIANS throughout the country are daily acknowledging the merits of HASHEESH CANDY, and prove their sincerity by prescribing it in cases where all other remedies have failed. FOR ALL DIFFICULTIES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS, AND EVERY DISEASE WHATEVER HAVING ITS CAUSE DIRECTLY OR INDIRECTLY FROM ANY DERANGEMENT OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM, IT STANDS UNRIVALLED. PRICE 50 CTS. AND $1 PER BOX. FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
SYLVAN ORIENT COMPANY,
151 Washington, Boston,
Sole Importers and Manufacturers. None genuine without their imprint on each box.
Wholesale Agents:
JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN, Phila.
B. L. FAHNESTOCK & CO., Pittsburgh.

HASHEESH CANDY.
WM. H. KNOX.....ROBT. C. ORR.
KNOX & ORR,
Wholesale Grocers,
And Dealers in FLOUR, BACON and LARD OIL,
NO. 268 LIBERTY STREET.
my26-1m Opposite Hand st., Pittsburgh.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,
WEDDING CARDS and ENVELOPES,
For sale by W. S. HAVEN,
my23 cor. Wood and Third streets.

ALEXANDER PATTERSON,
Manchester Lumber Yard.
Flooring, Shedding, Shingles, and all descriptions of Yard and Mill Lumber.
Cor. Preble and Chestnut streets,
my2-3m MANCHESTER.

D. L. PATTERSON & CO.,
MANCHESTER SAW MILLS,
Between Beaver street and Ohio River,
MANCHESTER, PA.
Orders for all kinds of Lumber for building, Box Siding, Deck Plank, Lath, Pailings, &c. my2-3m

FIERY SERPENTS,
OR THE EGGS OF PHARAOH'S SERPENTS.
A new and curious chemical toy. For sale by Chas. H. Piper, Druggist, corner Penn and St. Clair streets, Pittsburgh, Pa., sole agent for Westmoreland, Washington, Fayette, Allegheny, Greene, Beaver and Venango counties. Also, for sale by McCharran & McKennan. de15

WHEAT AND
CORN,
In store and to arrive. For sale by
D. WALLACE,
fe6 353 Liberty street.

GREAT ATTRACTION IN
Boys' Clothing.
If you wish to purchase a fashionable and tasty suit of BOYS' CLOTHING, go to A. ARONSON'S Star of the West Clothing Hall, No. 169, corner St. Clair and Liberty streets, which only has been a few days opened. Remember prices are twenty-five per cent. cheaper than elsewhere. my18-tf

CARPET CHAIN.
COTTON AND LINEN,
PLAIN AND COLORED.
Also, COTTON YARNS, assorted numbers, all of superior quality. For sale by H. CHILDS & CO., at Hope Cotton Mill, Allegheny city, (just above the Lafayette Bridge), or at their warehouse and office, 141 with H. CHILDS & CO., No. 153 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

BOLIVAR UNION FIRE BRICK
WORKS,
ESKINS, HAMMOND & McMATH,
Manufacturers of all kinds of Fire Brick, Furnace Brick and Tile, Bolivar, Westmoreland county, Pa. Prompt attention given to orders by mail. Agents in Pittsburgh,
HERRON & CO.,
Corner of Fifth and Wayne streets.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE.
Manager.....W. H. LEAK.
BENEFIT OF
MISS CHARLOTTE THOMPSON,
FRIDAY EVENING, June 8th, will be presented
RICH AND POOR.
Alice.....Miss Charlotte Thompson.
To conclude with the
IRISH EMIGRANT.
In rehearsal the great spectacle of ALADDIN, OR THE WONDERFUL LAMP, at an outlay of $1,000.

CITY BILL POSTER.
JAMES THACKERY.
No. 1, Johnson's Court, Diamond Alley, rear of Opera House.
Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to by leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal rooms in the city, and have the exclusive use of the same. my8-1y

STEEL MANUFACTURERS.

BLACK DIAMOND
STEEL WORKS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of best quality refined Cast Steel, square flat and octagon, all sizes.
Warranted equal to any imported or manufactured in this country.
Office and Warehouse, Nos. 149 and 151 First and 150 and 152 Second street, Pittsburgh, Pa. no7

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.
ANDERSON, COOK & CO.,
(Successors to Jones, Boyd & Co.,)
MANUFACTURERS OF
BEST REFINED CAST STEEL
SQUARE, FLAT AND OCTAGON, OF ALL SIZES
Saw Plates, Hoe, Fork and
SHEET CAST STEEL.
Cast Steel for Reaping and Mowing Machines, Steel Plow Wings, Springs, Axles, Crowbars, &c.
Office: Corner Ross and First streets, two blocks above Monongahela House. se7-1y

HUSSEY, WELLS & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF CAST STEEL,
Best refined Tool Steel, Circular, Mulay, and Cross-cut Saw Plates, Reapers, Flie, Hoe, Rake and Fork Steel, Spring Steel, Plow Shoes, Shear Steel, Tilting and Frog Steel.
Office and Works, corner Harrison and Pike streets, Fifth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Warranted equal to the best English Steel. Orders may be left at No. 37 Fifth street.

COAL, COKE AND LIME.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
N. J. BIGLEY
is now prepared to furnish, from his Youghiogheny Mines, the citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity with superior article of well screened
Lump and Nut Coal
YARD, FOOT OF GRANT STREET,
NEAR BROWNSVILLE PACK ET LANDING.
Hotels, Rolling Mills, Glasseworks, &c., supplied on liberal terms. Orders solicited and promptly filled. Wagons also supplied. se3-tf

COAL, COAL.
Philadelphia and Youghiogheny Coal Company.
GEO. C. POTTS, President. H. H. WILSON, Sec'y and Treas'r
Miners and shippers of best
YOUGHIOGHENY COAL,
For gas manufacturing and domestic purposes, are prepared to receive and fill promptly, orders by rail or river, for this superior coal from their mines on the Youghiogheny, near Oneola Station, Connellsville railroad.
Barges loaded with dispatch.
Yard, foot of Try street, near Connellsville railroad depot.
Office, 81 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.
T. N. PATTERSON, Superintendent.
mh23-3m-eod

COAL, COKE AND LIME,
FIRE-BRICK AND TILE.
The Pittsburgh and Connellsville Gas, Coal and Coke Company are receiving daily, from their Connellsville Work, Coal, Coke and Lime, which they are prepared to sell at lowest rates. Coal and Coke loaded in cars for Western shipment.
S. C. SCOTT, General Agent.
Office and Yard, Marion avenue, Allegheny City. dec28

PETROLEUM.

EMPIRE LUBRIC OIL WORKS.
COMERFORD & CO.,
26 MARKET STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Manufacturers of superior Lubricating, Locomotive, Machinery and other Oils, and Wagon Grease. The Empire Oils are entirely free from gum, sediment and impurities of every description, and are equal in durability, safety and cleanliness to the finest sperm and Lard Oils.
Railroad Supply Agents, Machinists and others, would do well to test our Oils before purchasing elsewhere, as it would be a saving of at least 100 per cent. over Lard or Sperm oil.
References—W. G. Feld, Zug & Co., A. Bradley & Co., Pittsburgh; Lamb, Berg & Co., Reading, Pa.; Benj. G. Welch, Danville, Pa.; Delaney, Albrichton & Co., Tamaqua, Pa. my16-eod3m

PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Eureka Carbon Oil, Eureka Lubric Oil,
and Wholesale Dealers in Crude,
Refined and Lubricating Oils,
se7 No. 31 Market street, Pittsburgh.

BREWER, BURKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AGENTS FOR
Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works
Ample Storage for crude and Refined Oil.
Liberal cash advance made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.
Yard for storage and shipment of Crude at Lawrenceville.
Office and Warehouse, Corner Duquesne Way and Hancock street, Pittsburgh. se11

MERCHANT TAILORS.

REMOVAL,
T. & J. T. McCANCE,
Merchant Tailors and Clothiers,
Have removed to the New Building,
196 Liberty street,
Owing to the lateness of their purchases for the
SPRING TRADE,
(The senior partner being now in the East,) they are prepared to exhibit goods for the
CUSTOM TRADE
AT THE VERY LOWEST QUOTATIONS
that goods have yet reached.
They have, and design to keep, a SUPERIOR STOCK OF CLOTHING FOR SALE, OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE, and EQUAL in all respects to CUSTOM WORK. mh29 MATH

JOHN S. LEE,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
And Dealer in
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
NO. 49 ST. CLAIR ST., PITTSBURGH.
my16

FURNITURE
J. W. WOODWELL & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PARLOR,
LIBRARY,
CHAMBER and
DINING ROOM
FURNITURE
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
mh13-3m 97 and 99 Third street.

THOMAS PALMER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
WALL PAPER,
TRANSPARENT WINDOW SHADES, &c
Green Oil Cloth and Buff Holland.
Warehouse, No. 91 Wood street.
Second door below Diamond Alley,
mh26-3m PITTSBURGH, PA.

D. KAISER & SON,
JOBBERS IN
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,
AND
TAILORS' TRIMMINGS.
Agents for Gilmorine Fashion Plate.
my17-3m 106 SMITHFIELD ST., Pittsburgh.

STEAM GUAGES, &c.
ASHCROFT'S Guages and Low Water Detectors
Shaw & Justice's Mercury, Steam and Blast Guages.
Eastman's and other approved Guages.
Clark's Patent Damper for saving fuel and regulating power at any desired amount of steam.
Steam Guages tested, repaired and adjusted.
CHARLES MAGOI,
my2-1y-n.wap Agent for the above, 112 Third st.

FISH—
No. 1 Shore, bbls and halves;
No. 2 bbls,
No. 2 large, bbls and halves,
No. 1 extra, quarters and kits,
No. 1 fat Herring,
Scaled do do,
Labrador Herring,
Codfish,
In store and for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON.
my17. Corner Liberty and Irwin streets.

TEA.—
An assortment of Common and Fine Young Hyson, Black, Imperial, Gunpowder, Japan and Hyson Tea, to which the attention of the city trade is invited.
For sale by
my17. MILLER & RICKETSON.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

PITTSBURGH
NATIONAL BANK
OF
COMMERCE,
COR. WOOD AND FIFTH STS.
Capital - - - $500,000
Discounts Daily at 11 A. M.
Deposits received and collections made on all the principal points of the United states on favorable terms.
UNITED STATES SECURITIES Bought and sold.
OFFICERS.
A. PATTERSON, President. | JOSEPH H. HILL, Cashier.
JOSEPH C. CURRY, Ass't Cashier.
DIRECTORS.
A. PATTERSON, JAMES McCANDLESS, CHAS. KLOCKHART, WM. H. BROWN, JOHN M'CLUN, WM. REED, ALLEN KIRKPATRICK, WM. LOUGHLAN, WM. S. HAVEN. [apl-eod

DEPEW & POTTER,
BANKERS,
No. 11 Broad Street,
NEW YORK.
Solicit accounts from Banks, Bankers, and others. Interest allowed on deposits subject to sight draft. All kinds of Securities bought and sold for the usual commission. Special attention given to Government Securities.
Collections made on all points.
CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW. HENRY W. POTTER. (Late Secretary of State.)

N. HOLMES & SONS,
BANKERS,
No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED IN PAR FUNDS AND CURRENCY.
Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.
STOCKS, BONDS AND OTHER SECURITIES
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of
UNITED STATES SECURITIES.
mh10-eod

H. B. FRY,
BANKER.
NO. 12 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
Gold, Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Government State, Railway, Mining and Express Securities negotiated and bought and sold on favorable terms. Any information promptly furnished by mail.
my2-2meod

BANKING AND
EXCHANGE OFFICE
OF
SAM'L HAZLETT.
WASHINGTON, PA.
Special attention given to collections—in Washington and adjoining counties—and remitted for promptly on day of payment in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia or New York Exchange.
REFERENCES.
Ninth National Bank, New York City; Messrs. Alex. Benson & Co., Bankers, Philadelphia; Messrs. Ballin & Fairman, Philadelphia; Messrs. Painter, Brown, Holmes & Sons, Bankers, Pittsburgh; S. Brady, Esq., Cash. of the Citizens' National Bank, Washington, Pa. my19

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company,) Capital $500,000, paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.
The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized on the 29th day of March, 1866, under the new National law title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, is now prepared to transact every description of business pertaining to Banking, Bills of Exchange, &c. It receives money on deposit, and buys and sells Exchange on all parts of the country.
The same officers who attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1853, will be believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same careful attention.
Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer such facilities as will receive the patronage of business men generally.
The business will be conducted by the same officers and Directors.
DIRECTORS:
JAMES LAUGHLIN, ALEX. SPEER, ROBERT S. HAYS, CHAS. SCHWEN, THOMAS BELL, JOHN H. RALSTON, THOS. WIGHTMAN, JOHN WILSON, WM. K. NIMICK, JAMES LAUGHLIN, President. JOHN H. ALEXANDER, Cashier.
my19

E. W. CLARK & CO., BANKERS,
No. 35 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
We offer for sale Morris and Essex Railroad Seven per cent. Bonds, and Coupons attached, payable in Gold in New York; U. S. 10 year 6's, interest in currency; Pacific Railroad Sterling and Loan. These bonds are all for sale very low. Stocks bought and sold on Commission. U. S. Securities of all kinds bought and sold. mh18-3m

DRY GOODS.

NEW DRY GOODS
FROM AUCTION,
Cheaper Than Ever,
AT
GARDNER & SCHLEITER'S,
92 Market Street.
DRESS GOODS,
BLACK SILKS,
LINEN GOODS
LESS THAN EVER.
MUSLINS 11 and 12 1-2 Cents.
PRINTS 10 and 12 1-2 cents.
HEAVY BLACK SILKS only $1 25.
SHAWLS only $2 00.
CLOAKS only $4 00.
EVERYTHING CHEAP.
SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES.
To the Millinery Trade.
JOS. HORNE & CO.
Call the attention of City and Country Merchants and Milliners to their SECOND ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS, in
Straw and Millinery Goods,
BONNETS AND HATS
In every variety, including the LATEST STYLES for LADIES, MISSES and CHILDREN.
Millinery Goods.
FULL LINES OF
BONNET SILKS,
RIBBONS and FLOWERS,
RUCHES, ILLUSIONS,
CRAPES, LACES,
FRASER'S BLONDS,
STRAW TRIMMINGS,
and ORNAMENTS,
BONNET and
HAT BLOCKS,
SHAKER HOODS, &c.
As our stock was purchased at the present low gold rates, our customers, and all other buyers, will find it profitable to make their purchases from us.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
ap18 77 & 79 Market street.

S. P. McELROY.....JAMES DICKSON.....JOHN T. SHANE
McELROY, DICKSON & CO.,
(Late Wilson & McElroy.)
WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.
54 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh.
mh8-3m

MEANS & COFFIN,
WHOLESALE
GROCERS,
COR. WOOD and WATER STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Have always on hand a well selected
Stock of Groceries,
Bought exclusively for CASH, and to which we invite the attention of Cash Buyers. ap18-3mW

J. K. SMITH & CO.,
No. 1 and 2 Diamond,
SOUTH SIDE, NEAR MARKET ST.,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Teas and General Groceries,
Have now in store a very large assortment of Green, Black and Japan Teas of every grade, Crushed, Powdered, Granulated, and Colden Sugars, as well as Cuba Loaf and Porto Rico Sugar, Booth & Edger's and Jersey City Syrups, Sorghum and New Orleans Molasses, Baker's Chocolate Brouts, Cocoa and Cocoa Shells, Hecker's Farina, Durkee's Select Spices, Mulford's Saleratus, Colgate's Toilet Soaps, No. 1, 2 and 3 Stockdon's by the barrel and kit, Barrel, Shoe Mackerel in kitts, Foreign and Domestic Fruits, etc., etc.
my19 J. K. SMITH & CO.

BORING TOOLS AND HYDRAULIC JACKS.
I am making the heavy boring tools complete, made of the best iron and steel, at $800 the set. I have also the celebrated Hydraulic Jacks, (Blackmond's patent,) being rated vertically or horizontally 4, 7, 10 or 15 tons. Please examine them.
CHARLES MAGOI, Agent,
my18-T,Th&S 112 Third street.

WOODS, LIPPINCOTT & CO.
PRESERVERS, PICKLERS,
HERMETICALLY SEALED FRUIT,
OYSTERS, &c,
NO. 1 CALHOUN ALLEY,
mh26-6m opposite Maltby House, BALTIMORE.

BUTTER.
23 firkins prime, for sale by
MILLER & RICKETSON,
my17 Corner of Liberty and Irwin streets.

MEDICAL.

WM. J. KANE. JAS. S. M'CLELLAND. SAM'L. H. DRUIT.
M'CLELLAND & CO.,
Corner Federal and Lacock streets,
ALLEGHENY, PA.,
Wholesale & Retail Druggists,
Dealers in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Dyes, Dye stuffs Carb. Oil, etc., Standard and Patent Medicines. Their stock is large and well selected, and will be sold a low as any house in the west. my8

MINERAL WATERS.
KISSENGEN,
VICHEY,
EMPIRE,
CONGRESS,
(Quarts and Pints),
BLUE LICK,
In Barrels and 10 Gallon Kegs, by
J. C. MATTERN, Druggist,
ap5-3m COR. SMITHFIELD AND THIRD STS.

PARK & BRILL,
(SUCCESSORS TO J. P. FLEMING,)
DRUGGISTS,
AND DEALERS IN
Medicines, Perfumeries, Toilet Articles, Varnishes, Oils, Paints and Dyes.
Also, California and Imported Wines and Liquors.
NO. 77 FEDERAL STREET,
mh10 near Depot, Allegheny city, Pa.

CHOLERA
DISARMED !!!
The Chief Causes of Pestilence Destroyed.
DR. E. COURTARET'S DISINFECTING FLUIDS, secured by Letters Patent in the United States and France. Prepared solely by the New York Disinfecting Company, at their Laboratory, No. 208, 209 & 302 Henry street, New York. Office, 32 cedar street.
This Company organized on a permanent basis, with Dr. Courtaret, the celebrated French Chemist, in charge of the Laboratory, is prepared to furnish its DISINFECTING FLUIDS for sick rooms, hospitals, water closets, privies, cesspools, sewers, gutters, ships, railroads, hotels, public prisons, any public institutions of all kinds, slaughter-houses, offal and fat boiling, tan yards, all kinds of manufactories, tenement houses, (improper using the name of the latter in every farmer). Physicians of the New York Board of Health say: "These fluids are disinfectors, antiseptics, antiputrifiers, and are destructive in the highest degree of all impurities of the air." They remove noxious gases and odors by chemical action, destroying in their places the healthful principles, and not merely disguising them with perfumes, as all kinds of deodorants in which the base of the fluids is chloride of lime is directed to these disinfectants, attached are numerous testimonials from scientific men of the highest standing, and hundreds of others can be seen at the Company's office.
DELAVAN HOUSE, ALBANY, March 30, 1866.
To the President of the New York Disinfecting Company:
Dear Sir: It is all it is represented to be. We have made many trials of disinfectants, but now consider that we have found an article which surpasses all others as a remedy against all bad odors.
T. BOISSEAU, Jr. Co.
NEW YORK, April 5, 1866.
To the President of the New York Disinfecting Company:
Dear Sir: We pronounce it without exception to be the best disinfectant we ever knew. Its effects upon every matter is complete and instantaneous.
Yours, &c., E. S. SCHELL, Astor House.
N. B.—These disinfectants are used by the sewerage commissioner of the city of Boston, and by the Metropolitan Health Department, New York.
FOALE & THOMPSON 74 Cedar street N. Y.
Agents for the Pacific, Atlantic and Gulf States and the Canadas, to whom all orders should be addressed. For sale by all Druggists and General Dealers in the United states and Canadas my18-3m

GILBERT'S
PATENT PILE INSTRUMENT
Cures Blind, Bleeding, External or Itching Piles without an operation or medicine; relief in five minutes, and a permanent cure in a few days. For sale at Dr. KEYSER'S, 140 Wood street, JOS. FAHNESTOCK'S corner Market street and the Diamond, McCLARREN & McKENNAN'S, 85 Market st., near Fifth, and Druggists generally. mh16-3m

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS,
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APPARATUS FOR DEFORMED LIMBS.
Manufactured and repaired on the shortest notice. Also, the largest assortment of ready-made Trusses in the country. Bandages, Dental and Surgical Instruments, Cutlery, &c., at this old established depot.
No. 55 Fifth-st. near Wood.
Ladies attended to by Mrs. Belmont. se14-1y

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MANILLA
PAPERS,
Suitable for wrapping and mailing.
For sale by
W. S. HAVEN,
my7 cor. Wood and Third streets.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS,
RULERS, INKSTANDS,
PENHOLDERS, PENHOLDERS,
CORK SCREWS,
Gold Mounted Penholders and Pencils. For sale by
W. S. HAVEN,
my10 corner Wood and Third streets.

TRACING LINEN,
PROFILE PAPER,
INDIA INK,
WHATMAN'S DRAWING PAPER,
WHITE and ROLL
MANILLA DRAWING PAPERS,
For sale by
W. S. HAVEN,
my7 cor. Wood and Third streets.

JOHN LINNENBRINK,
(Near Pitt., Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. Depot.)
ROCHESTER, PA.,
D

The Pittsburgh Commercial: Friday, June 8, 1866.

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

THE U. P. GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

Reception of the Old School Reformed Presbyterian Delegates—The Case of the Rev. W. C. McCune—Report of the Special Committee—The Curriculum of Course of Theological Study—The United Presbyterian Soldiers in the Late War—The Home Mission Question, Etc.

SEVENTH DAY.

The General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church of North America, re-assembled yesterday morning at the usual hour, the Rev. Dr. Kerr, Moderator, in the chair.

Rev. Dr. Kerr opened the proceedings of the day with prayer.

Rev. Dr. Prestley, stated clerk, called the roll and read the minutes of Wednesday's proceedings, which were approved unanimously.

The Committee on Conference reported that they had written letters in reply to fraternal communications from the General Assembly of the United Presbyterian Church, of Scotland, and the General Synod of the Presbyterian Church, of Ireland. Accepted, approved and ordered to be printed.

The hour of nine o'clock and fifteen minutes having arrived, Rev. Dr. Kerr, Moderator, announced the special order of the day—the consideration of the report of the Committee on Psalmody, as published *in extenso* in the COMMERCIAL on Thursday morning.

The consideration of the preamble was temporarily laid over, and the first of the series of seven resolutions reported by the committee was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the twenty-five versions specified in the list as having a majority in favor of the whole votes cast be adopted as a standard by the committee.

Several delegates expressed a desire to consider the resolutions as a whole.

Rev. Mr. Bradford inquired relative to the powers of the General Assembly on the subject of Psalmody.

Rev. Dr. Kerr, Moderator, declared that the Assembly possessed power to veto by a two-thirds vote.

Rev. Dr. W. Collins, chairman of the Committee on Psalmody, addressed the Assembly briefly upon its authority in the present case.

Rev. John Van Eaton had anticipated this difficulty.

The question on dividing the vote on the resolutions was called and declared lost, 41 to 48.

Rev. Wm. Wishart believed that many of the proposed new versions of Psalms had not received adequate examination—some none at all. The church was not yet prepared to receive them, and if they were thrust upon it there would be discord and dissatisfaction.

Rev. Dr. Reed hoped the psalms could be put in the same position as the Book of Discipline.

The hour of ten o'clock having arrived, the Rev. Dr. Kerr, Moderator, announced the special order—the reception of the Rev. John Scott, D. D., delegate from the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Old School.

Rev. Dr. Scott was introduced to the Assembly and spoke at length in behalf of the fraternal sympathy entertained for the United Presbyterian Church by the Church he represented, and closed with a fervent Christian salutation. He mentioned the operations which were being carried on by the Home and Foreign field of missionary work, believing that the barriers were falling, and the power of Satan tottering to its fall. He spoke at length upon the constitutional amendment proposed in Congress, referring particularly to its Christian character, and claimed that a great trust of the American people ought to go out in deep gratitude to Almighty God for the signal protection He has vouchsafed to this nation.

Rev. Dr. Kerr, moderator, briefly replied to Dr. Scott, taking occasion to remark that as the United Presbyterian Church entertained a profound regard for the Reformed and Reformed Presbyterian Church, and after alluding incidentally to the sin darkly between the two churches, closed with the reference that we say insisting that it was to the christian power of this land, that we are indebted for the triumph of a free constitutional Government.

The consideration of the report on the Psalmody was resumed.

The main question was called for but not ordered; 56 to 52.

In the consideration discussion followed on the merits of certain psalms recommended by the committee. It appeared that so long as the debate was confined to the merits of the psalms no vote could be reached.

Rev. John Van Eaton then moved that a separate vote be taken upon each psalm recommended, in the resolution given above, and without debate or even a single remark *pro or con* by any delegate. Carried.

The whole twenty-five psalms were then adopted, being taken by a unanimous and without debate. There was a weak negative vote given upon each. They were adopted in the following order: Psalms Nos. 67, 19, first part; 72; 45; 110; 34; 43; 61; 65; 67; 84; 85; L., 3, 6 lines; 95; 96; 103; 121; 125; L., 8 lines; 125; 130; 132; 8's and 7's; 133; 138; 146, 8's and 7's; 147, 7's; 148, 8's and 7's; 149.

The resolution was then adopted by a decided majority.

Rev. Mr. Bradford moved that the Assembly proceed to vote for the two-third majority psalms, recommended by the committee, in the manner suggested by the Rev. Mr. Van Eaton as to the three-fourth majority psalms. Declared out of order.

A delegate moved to lay the remainder of the psalms upon the table. Lost.

Rev. Mr. Collins moved that the two-third psalms be continued in overture for another year.

Several delegates objected.

Rev. John Van Eaton proposed the following substitute for the second and third resolutions:

Resolved, That the versions which the Assembly shall not adopt at this meeting, except those fourteen specified in the list as rejected, be continued in overture until the meeting of the next General Assembly, together with the new amendment adopted by the committee, and also the second volume of versions.

The substitute was adopted by a two-third vote.

The fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh resolutions and preamble were adopted. The report, amended, was then adopted as a whole.

The Assembly then adjourned with prayer by Rev. Mr. Mott.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Assembly re-assembled at two o'clock, Rev. Dr. McKerr, Moderator, in the chair.

Rev. Dr. Beveridge offered prayer.

Rev. Dr. Prestley, stated clerk, read the minutes of the morning session, which were approved.

Rev. Prof. John T. Pressly, D. D., reported a curriculum of course of study for the theological institutions of learning belonging to the church.

The report was made the special order for the evening session.

Rev. Dr. Harper read a letter in regard to a legacy by Mr. Black, of Cherry Ford, Ohio, amounting to $300.

The Treasurer of the Home Mission Fund was authorized to receive and give a receipt for the above amount, which was ordered to be appropriated to the first colored church at Nashville, Tenn.

Rev. Mr. Carson reported that he had deposited with the Treasurer of the Assembly's Washington (Pa.) county railway bond for $1,000 together with the interest, a bequest from the late E. Brownlee.

The legacy was ordered to be divided between the Foreign Home and Freedmen's Missions.

Rev. Mr. Thompson, from the Finance Committee reported the receipts of the church from all sources during the year at $172,962 30 in the aggregate.

The salaries of the clerks of the Foreign, Home and Freedmen's Missions were fixed at $300 per annum.

Rev. Mr. Eaton presented the report of the Committee on Church Extension.

Rev. Dr. Brown presented a memorial relative to the theological seminary.

Rev. Dr. McLaren, from the Judicial Committee, presented the following report on the case of Rev. W. C. McCune:

The Judicial Committee beg leave to report, as follows:

The memorials from the Presbyteries of Miskingum, of Frankfort, Steubenville, Cleveland, Albany, Stamford, and of the First Presbytery of New York, we have examined with care and with a desire to do their importance. These Presbyteries agree substantially, though with some slight variations, in bringing against Wm. C. McCune, a ministerial member of this Church, the charge of teaching and defending fundamental and serious errors on the subject of worship. As the precise sort of this charge they refer to a book published by him, in which these errors are maintained. The book itself is not before us for review or judgment. Our duty is limited to the consideration of the information made by the aforesaid Presbyteries of its contents, and of their acts in relation to the engagements entered into, and declarations made by them on the union of the churches was formed. A conscientious and candid adherence to the letter and the spirit of that compact, and to the principles on which the union was based, is now necessary for the healthful prosperity and peace of the churches now happily united, as it was at first. Their entrance into that compact was a solemn and public profession before God and the world. The solemn pledge of personal forbearance in regard to the differences that existed between the churches was given and received in good faith, and is still in force on all parties now on the ground of the United Church. The memorials before you, therefore, call to remembrance the first instance of an alleged overt and deliberate violation of that compact on the part of the office of the professor made by those who accept the Church.

This case as set forth in these Presbyteries memorials, in the view of your committee, one that calls for judicial investigation. It is a case of public scandal, which the person complained of is amenable. We therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolutions by the Assembly:

Resolved, That the action of the Presbyteries in bringing this matter to the notice of this Assembly be and is hereby approved.

Resolved, That we regard it as inconsistent with that fidelity which should characterize the followers of Christ to engage in a profession, and at the same time that profession to assail its well known and acknowledged principles.

Resolved, That the case of Rev. W. C. McCune be submitted to the Presbytery of Pittsburgh, of which he is a member, that proceedings may be if they are not already instituted by that Presbytery for his trial in regard to doctrines which he has taught, or opinions which he has published on the subject, on church fellowship represented to this Assembly by several Presbyteries to be in opposition to our standards, erroneous and therefore censurable.

Resolved, That a certified copy of the foregoing resolutions be transmitted by the Stated Clerk of this Assembly to the clerk of the First Presbytery of Ohio.

D. C. McLAREN,
Chairman of Committee.

Rev. Dr. Beveridge offered the second resolution in the above report, which originally formed part of a minority report, on the same subject.

Considerable discussion ensued upon the majority and minority reports. The latter only differed from the former in that it was more sharp and telling in the disposition to be made of the Rev. Mr. McCune, condemning in terms the principles respecting creeds and church fellowship maintained in his book.

Rev. Mr. McCune obtained the floor, and decided that he had determinedly opposed the standards of the church, either in his book, in his pulpit or anywhere else.

Rev. Dr. Beveridge offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That in the judgment of the Assembly charges are not to be tolerated in the communion of the Church avowing a disregard to the obligation of the standards which we are solemnly pledged to maintain.

Rev. Mr. McCune said that as he had never opposed the standards of the Church, the above resolution did not refer to him.

The Assembly then adopted the balance of the resolutions recommended by the Committee on the Board of Home Missions.

The Assembly then took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

The Assembly re-convened at half-past seven o'clock, P. M., Rev. Dr. Kerr, Moderator, in the Chair.

After the usual prayer, the minutes of the previous session were read and approved.

A resolution was adopted appointing a committee of three to collect, arrange and report the names of members of the United Presbyterian Church who were engaged in the late war.

Rev. Messrs. Millen, Edie and Murch were appointed as such committee.

The special order for the evening was the report of the committee to whom was referred the preparation of a curriculum of course of study for theological studies to be pursued by candidates for the United Presbyterian ministry.

The report, as presented by the Rev. Prof. Pressly, D. D., was read by the stated clerk, Rev. Dr. Prestley. There being no resolution for adoption, recommended by the committee for adoption, it was moved and adopted to read a memorial on the same subject. The memorial favored a term of three sessions of seven months each, and opposed the granting of a license to preach to any candidate until after the course is completed.

The course of study recommended in the report was then taken up, and is as follows:

Biblical History and Antiquities; Sacred Geography and Chronology; Ecclesiastical History and Church Government; Sacred Homiletic, Didactic and Polemic Theology; Sacred Rhetoric; Pastoral Theology; Compositions and Delivery of Discourses; Evidence of Christianity; Lectures on Experimental and Practical Religion.

Rev. Mr. Collins moved that Sacred Geography be stricken from the list of studies.

Rev. Dr. Brown moved that the Assembly resolve itself into a committee of the whole to consider the report.

Rev. Dr. Reed thought the system of giving instructions by lectures was not the best way. The best theological seminaries he had known was the family circle of many years ago, when the fathers and mothers taught the children out of the good book. This was the reason why we find in the church some who are so well indoctrinated in biblical truth. The young men of the present day were not properly instructed in the great principles of Christian theology at our Seminaries. He had hoped that the report of the committee would have embraced something of a more catechistical system of instruction.

Rev. B. Waddle said that the report had reference to the course of study—not the manner. He thought all had reported included all required the times needed.

Rev. Dr. Carson suggested that more attention ought to be given to the subject of prophecy.

Rev. A. G. Wallace thought the church should first get control of its institutions of learning and regulate them properly to the saving of a considerable sum of money. That was worth something and then it would be time enough to attend to a curriculum of study.

Rev. Dr. H. R. Harper said it was the intention of the last Assembly in appointing the committee, to have a report as to the course as well as the course of study, but for some reason this had not been carried out. It was the desire of the committee to have a liberal discussion on this subject. The Church had four institutions. All small and all struggling. It would be better to consolidate and have two first class institutions. He believed that rich men in the Church would contribute liberally and endow the seminaries, when they see us acting wisely concerning them. He hoped a committee would be appointed to prepare a memorial in favor of consolidation.

Rev. Dr. Beveridge said the subject of the theological seminaries was to make great, true and faithful men in the ranks of the Christian ministry. He believed a church may have, with this end ought to be kept in view. Churches were sometimes to ask to be ambitious to have a literary institution among them, believing the congregational dissenters enfeebled that sect in England, and it was a fact that all were academies brought their church to a fearful condition at the close of the last century. He loathed that kind of ambition. If we the presbytery of Pittsburgh thought that certain of the preaching of the Gospel was fanatical and taught well in the seminaries of the Church. As far as consolidation was concerned, he would not oppose it.

Rev. Dr. H. R. Harper said he knew what all this talk was about. The ministry of the United Presbyterian Church was not adapted to the times. All that was really required was a practical knowledge of the Bible and its teachings, of the Holy Spirit, and the Church, for such as were a true gospel servant of God, and successful ones at that.

The Assembly then adjourned until this morning at nine o'clock.

$8,112 91

By cash paid Visiting Committee.....$3,565 15
By cash paid Corresponding Committee.. 61 00
By cash for Sundry bills..... 548 16
By cash for salaries..... 767 76
By cash for wages for help..... 57 12
By cash for insurance of Home..... 54 00
Balance in Treasury..... 1,120 66

$8,112 91

The endowment fund at this date, June 7th, 1866, amounts to $4,055 09.

MRS. S. A. TREVOR,
Secretary.

The "Joyful Proclamation" was then sung, after which an address was delivered by Rev. James Dickerson.

Rev. Joseph Kerr then delivered a very appropriate address to the graduates.

The following Managers of the Home were then elected to serve for the ensuing year:

MANAGERS:

Mrs. E. F. Denny,	Mrs.	H. P. Schwartz,
" E. Breading,	"	R. D. Thompson,
" Dr. Dale,	"	C. Arbuthnot,
" Robt. Dalzell,	"	A. Dunlap,
" Jas. Laughlin,	"	A. W. Smith,
" Richard Rea,	"	H. Haven,
" G. Follansbee,	"	Geo. Duff,
" Levi Wade,	"	R. E. Selders,
" Dr. McFarlin,	Miss S.	Trevor,
" John McMillan,	"	A. Fleming,
" James Agnew,	"	Mary Nimick,
" Allen Kirkpatrick,	"	Jessie Reed.

A meeting of the Board of Managers will be held at the Home this afternoon at three o'clock. The meeting then adjourned with benediction.

HOMEOPATHIC CONVENTION.

Report of the Proceedings—Adjournment of the Institute—The Pittsburgh Dispensary.

SECOND DAY.

The American Institute of Homeopathy re-assembled yesterday morning at ten o'clock, at Masonic Hall, and was called to order by the Vice-President.

The minutes of Wednesday were read and approved.

On motion of Dr. Talbot it was resolved that the Bureau of Clinical Medicine prepare a concise circular, with directions, for general information, in relation to the subject of cholera, and the General Secretary be directed to furnish twenty copies to each member of the Institute.

The Institute then resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole on organization, Dr. Kellogg in the chair.

Dr. McManus objected to any change in the character of the Institute, as he did not see any necessity for it.

Dr. Talbot explained that the proposition was not to change the present character of the Institute or take away the rights of old members, but to so alter the constitution that societies may send delegates to represent them.

The Secretary of the Bureau of Clinical Medicine read the circular referred to.

The first recommendation was that the Bureau on Statistics prepare and publish a triennial catalogue of Homeopathic physicians in America.

After considerable discussion on the part of the members, it was voted that the Bureau prepare such a list, and report at the next meeting of the Institute.

Dr. D. H. Beckwith explained to the Institute that the John Hall book directory prepared, which would be shortly published. He desired the assistance of the members of the Institute in every way possible.

It was then resolved that the American Institute of Homeopathy invites all bodies of Homeopathic physicians to send delegates to its meetings, and for the sake of uniformity, would recommend the following proposition:

First. From every Association, composed of more than fifty members, from different States, one delegate.

Second. From every State society, two delegates additional for every twenty members, one delegate.

Third. From every county or local society, one delegate.

Fourth. From every college, hospital or dispensary, one delegate, and all delegates entitled to seats and votes.

Fifth. For every medical journal published, one delegate.

Dr. Guy moved the following amendment: "And that it shall be the duty of said delegates to present to this Institute through their proper bureaus, a clear synopsis of the doings of their respective associations or societies, for the use of this body."

Resolved, that members who are three years in arrears for dues shall be dropped from one year after being so notified by the Treasurer, shall be considered as having forfeited membership and their names stricken from the list.

Dr. Beckwith, chairman of Auditing Committee, brought up recommendation of committee to increase the annual dues to three dollars. Recommendation from the Finance Committee was adopted.

The Committee of the Whole then arose and the Institute resumed its session. Dr. Beckwith, Vice President, in the chair. The proceedings of the Committee of the Whole then acted upon and adopted, as above reported.

Reports from the following auxiliary and abbreviated bodies were then presented and read:

Dr. Marsden, Homeopathic Medical Society, of the Cumberland Valley.

Dr. Beebe, the Illinois State Society.

Dr. Beebe, Homeopathic Medical Society of the Cuyahoga Medical Society, the Cleveland Medical College, and the Homeopathic Dispensary.

Dr. McLatchey, the Philadelphia County Society.

Dr. Morrell, the New Hampshire State Society.

Dr. Horton, the St. Louis Society.

Dr. Hale, the Massachusetts State Society.

Dr. Smith, the New York County Society.

Dr. Fine, the Chicago County Medical Society.

Dr. Hahnemann Medical College of Chicago.

Dr. H. R. Payne, the New York State Society.

Dr. Goske, the Chicago County Medical Society of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Hale, Dispensary in Pittsburgh.

Dr. James, Pennsylvania State Society.

Dr. H. M. Smith, Central New York Homeopathic Society.

Dr. Burgher, Medical and Surgical Hospital and Dispensary of Pittsburgh.

Dr. Talbot, Home Medical Dispensary, Boston.

Dr. Paine, Albany County Society.

Dr. Hospital, St. Louis Medical Dispensary, Freemen's Colored Orphans' Home, St. Louis Medical College, and Good Samaritan Hospital.

Dr. Cowley, written report of Allegheny County Medical Society.

Dr. Guy, Homeopathic Dispensary of Brooklyn.

Dr. H. M. Smith, the American Homeopathic Review.

Dr. Talbot, New England Medical Gazette.

Dr. Beebe, United States Medical and Surgical Journal.

Dr. Helmuth, Western Homeopathic Medical Journal.

Dr. Frost, Hahnemannian Monthly.

Dr. Robinson, Cuyahoga County Society, N. Y.

Dr. Guy, Long Island Society.

The Convention then adjourned until three o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention met at three o'clock, and was called to order by Vice President, Dr. S. R. Beckwith, of Cleveland.

The report which had been considered during the morning session were ordered to be filed.

Dr. W. T. Helmuth, of St. Louis, read a report from the Committee on Surgery, in which the progress of homeopathy in the science introduced since the last session of the Institute, were duly noticed.

Dr. Fulte, of Cincinnati, presented a report on the Spectroscope and the Law Similia similibus curantur.

Mr. Henry Turner, of London, by invitation, addressed the Institute. He stated that the system of Homeopathy in England was meeting with the most determined opposition from the allopathic practitioners, who have control of the Medical Colleges and Schools, and thus the minds of students against the Homeopathic system. An allopathic directory had been published, and an effort was being made to arrange an American Directory.

Dr. S. R. Beckwith, of Cleveland, read a paper on Surgery entitled "Ovarian Tumors." On motion the several reports on Surgery were accepted.

Dr. W. James, of Philadelphia, presented a paper on "Atmal Surgery," which was accepted.

Dr. Thomas Hewitt, of Allegheny city, read an interesting paper, entitled, "What is the cause of collapse in Cholera," which was accepted.

Dr. James offered a resolution recommending that each member of the medical profession keep a statistical record of all cases of Asiatic Cholera treated by himself, in case that disease visit our country, together with the result of the treatment of the same, and report the same for publication, which was adopted.

Dr. Verdi proposed that a committee to appointed for the purpose of preparing an address to the Homeopathic physicians in European countries, urging upon them the necessity of organizing national societies. Adopted, and the chair subsequently appointed to the General Secretary.

Dr. Smith offered a resolution authorizing the President and General Secretary to appoint delegates to the International Homeopathic Congress, to be held in Paris in 1867. Adopted.

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